THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Twenty Pages

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1929—VOL. XXI, NO. 301

ATLANTIC EDITION ••

FIVE CENTS A COPY

VIRGINIA SEEKS TO EXPAND AID TO HILL PEOPLE

Mountains' Scenic Splendor Contrasts With Humble Homes of Dwellers

BOOK AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROPOSED

Appeal Made for Support of State-Wide Campaign to Promote Literacy

By CORA WILSON STEWART
Director, National Illiteracy Crusade

One who travels through the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia is impressed by the majestic beauty of nature. Here the mountains rise to sublime height and are covered with richest verdure; rhododendron and other flowers blossom, in their season, in regal splendor.

Such environment only makes the humble condition of the dwellers seem more abject by comparison. There are comfortable farm houses here and there, to be sure, but the humble ones are more numerous and the poverty-stricken ones too many.

And who are the people that inhabit these rude homes? They are native whites of pure Anglo-Saxon stock—the sort of stock which in the same State produced Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, Richard Byrd and Lady Astor. But these illustrious ones had the advantages of education, and usually stagnation or progress is determined by the possession of those 26 golden keys known as the alphabet.

These keys many of the dwellers of the Blue Ridge section have never had. To help them to better things and to establish some contact with the outside world would be to enrich others as well as to benefit them, for such people have a contribution to make, one that the world needs and that America, in particular, can ill afford to lose.

Schools Making Progress

What of the public schools, do they not afford opportunities for all? This is a question frequently asked. The public schools of Virginia, once so bitterly challenged by her aristocrats and looked upon with disdain as an institution of charity for the beggarly, have steadily won their way and have become more and more efficient.

But schooling means more than a school-house and a teacher. It means clothes and food. A half-naked child cannot hold up its head among its school mates, nor can a hungry one concentrate on lessons—and there are such children nearer home than China or the Near East.

The compulsory attendance law has been invoked to force parents

(Continued on Page 17 Column 1)

Danish Arms Bill Meets Opposition in Lower House

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—The Conservative and Left opposition in the Folkething have given the Government's disarmament plan a hostile reception. The Conservatives' disapproval was a foregone conclusion, but the Left here is equally decided in condemning measures which would transform the army and navy into a "neutrality police."

The Left will not abandon conscription, and they oppose a referendum. The aim of the Conservatives is stated to be peace, but they insist upon protection of the Danish capital from sea and air, and means of preventing possible enemy landings in Seeland and protection of Jutland.

The Danish disarmament bill, which was introduced in the Folkething, the lower House of Parliament, early in October, provides for the conversion of the army of 11,000 men into a constabulary or frontier guard of 8000 and the navy into a state marine, the ministries of war and marine being abolished and the combined forces coming under the Ministry of State. All fortifications are to be demolished, according to its terms, conscription to be repealed and the existing volunteer corps to be dissolved. The bill was not expected to get a strong resistance until it reached the upper House, in which the opposition has a majority.

MONGOLIAN ESTATES TAKEN FOR PEASANTS

ULAN BATOR, Mongolia (AP) — More than a thousand households, valued at 8,000,000 rubles (about $4,000,000), belonging to former Mongolian princes and noblemen, were confiscated Nov. 19 by the Government, and apportioned among the collective farms operated by peasants.

Each prince who yielded his house, cattle and other property without a struggle, was permitted to retain 3000 rubles worth of property.

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Party of Bedouins to Assist Explorers

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

London

SIR FLINDERS PETRIE, professor of Egyptology at University College, London, has started on another expedition to the desert of southern Palestine.

There at Beth-Pelet, far from civilization, he and four students with some hundreds of Bedouins will pass the winter excavating ruins dating from the time of King Solomon, 940 B. C.

In that time Beth-Pelet was a great fortress commanding pastures for 20 to 30 miles on the road from Egypt to Israel.

Bulgars Urged to Agree to Debt Terms

Premier Postpones Reply to Request of Britain, Italy and France

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—The British, French and Italian Ministers at Sofia visited the Premier, A. Liaptcheff, and urged him to accept as final settlement of the war reparations an annual payment of 12,500,000 Swiss francs during a 37-year period. They stated that otherwise they would be obliged to return to the figure the experts proposed at the Paris eastern reparations committee, namely, 15,000,000 gold francs yearly.

Mr. Liaptcheff replied that the sum surpassed the paying power of Bulgaria and promised to give a definite answer soon when the Bulgarian ministers, Athanas Bouroff, Foreign Minister, and Vladimir Moloff, Finance Minister, have returned from Paris.

The offer of the western powers of 12,500,000 francs for 37 years constitutes a significant reduction, since, according to the plan in force at present, over 30,000,000 gold francs are payable annually for 60 years as soon as the moratorium ends. The total amount now proposes $90,000,000, while the old plan would have required at least five times as much.

The annual payment, according to the new proposal, will constitute about one-twentieth of the total budget. This sum forms a heavy burden, since the average income of the Bulgarian working and peasant families is about $10 monthly.

Fifty thousand people gathered in the streets of Sofia to protest against the reparations. They listened to speeches, voted resolutions, and quietly dispersed, though a group of students broke all police cordons, even defying the guns, and marched before the foreign legations singing patriotic songs. National feeling, which is steadily growing here, will receive a still further impetus when the Nation gathers in all cities next week to protest against the peace treaty.

Complication in Hungary

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The gap between the 12,500,000 francs, now proposed, and the 10,000,000 offered by Bulgaria is so small that little sympathy is felt in official circles here for Bulgaria's plea of inability to pay.

Bulgaria also demands a five-year moratorium which the powers are unwilling to grant. A similar démarche to that just made at Sofia is being proposed by the French for Budapest in order to persuade the Hungarian Government to accept the Paris committee's proposal.

But in this case the question is complicated by the long standing "optants" dispute between Hungary and Rumania, the liquidation of which Rumania wants included in the reparations settlement, and so far joint action to bring pressure on Hungary has not materialized.

COMMUNISTS LIST 1,655,000 MEMBERS

MOSCOW (AP)—Official figures just issued gave the present membership of the Communist Party which rules Russia as 1,655,000 members.

Factory workers comprise 64 per cent, peasants 21 per cent and employees and others of various categories, 15 per cent.

In 1917 shortly before the October revolution, the Bolshevist section of the Russian Social Democratic Party, the forerunner of the Communist Party numbered only 115,000 of whom 65,000 were workers and 17,000 peasants.

Total membership of the present Communist Party was reduced greatly by a recent clearing process which eliminated more than 200,000 Communists who were found wanting in some respects.

HOOVER LAW INQUIRY GAINS ANOTHER AIDE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Amos W. W. Woodcock, who has had valuable experience for the work, is to assist for a short time the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement in its studies of certain phases of the problem of prohibition enforcement, by virtue of an arrangement made with the Attorney-General.

Mr. Woodcock served two years as Assistant Attorney-General of Maryland and has been United States Attorney for the District of Maryland since 1922. Before that time he was engaged in private law practice. He is a member of the American and Maryland Bar Associations.

Scenes on Campus at University of Chicago and New President

Chicago Aerial Survey Co.

Wide World

View Shows Tower of University Chapel, Where the Inaugural Exercises Were Held, in Left Foreground; Theological Seminary in Center, Mitchell Tower, Part of Quadrangle, and Stagg Field in Background. Lower—Dr. Robert M. Hutchins and Mrs. Hutchins.

DISSOLUTION OF POLISH DIET BEING DISCUSSED

Dispute Between Government and Opposition May Lead to Election

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—"If co-operation between the Government and the Opposition proves impossible, the only alternative is the dissolution of the Diet (with, of course, new elections) or the nomination of another government," declared Ignace Daszynski, Speaker of the Diet, in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor on the subject of the dispute between the Diet and the Pilsudski party.

Mr. Daszynski summarized the points at issue as follows: Firstly, there is the question of the former finance minister, Gabriel Dzechowitz, which has been pending since November, 1928. Can the Diet, Mr. Daszynski asked, renounce publicly its control of how the Government uses the money of the nation? Is this a question for party leaders or for parliamentary rule? Is it revolt against the State against its founders, its leaders, its heroes?

Secondly, Casimir Sevitalski's Cabinet has officially presented the Diet with final accounts for 1927 to 1928 in which it demanded additional credits for this period. But the Supreme Court which audits the state accounts says in its observations on the budget for that year that the Government's demand for a free hand ought to be rejected as something till now unknown not only in Poland but all over the world. The excess of spending over the sum authorized was very large, Mr. Daszynski said, amounting to about 600,000,000 zlotys, or about £14,000,000.

Thirdly, the Government has put to the Diet (but not in a proper constitutional manner) a preliminary budget for 1930-1931.

Mr. Daszynski points out that the Diet adjourned on March 25 of the present year and has not been able to meet again. Perhaps it will do so on Dec. 5. It has deliberated 84 days this year and been on a "compulsory vacation" for 255 days.

Some say, he continued, that this is fortuitous, others that it is the system governing Poland. The official press says it is the system. Mr. Daszynski proposes to investigate this matter, as well as the fact that the Diet had been abused in a manner unknown in any other country.

College World Joins in Honor to Chicago's New President

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Ten years ago working his way through college, Robert M. Hutchins has now been inaugurated as president of the University of Chicago, one of the leading universities of the world, at the age of 30.

Presidents of 110 other colleges and universities came to see the brilliant student and administrator made one of them. Delegates from nearly 200 other institutions added to the scholastic splendor.

A few moments after his investiture the highest honorary degree of the university was bestowed on the new president's father, himself a college president by the son. As William J. Hutchins, the father, was honored for what he had accomplished with a Kentucky mountaineer college of 2500 students, the son was honored for what he was expected to accomplish with this elite university of nearly 15,000.

Youth was celebrated in the scene. The University of Chicago is but eight years older than its new leader. The president of its board of trustees, who inducted him into office, is a young business man. And the city after which the institution is named is not yet 100 years old.

All that scholarship and architecture could contribute to dignifying the occasion was assembled around its youthful central figure. He was escorted by 600 in caps and gowns, many of them celebrities in their fields. At the towering front of the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

J. C. Lathrop, C. S. B., Resigns as Lecturer

The Christian Science Board of Directors announces that John C. Lathrop, C. S. B., has voluntarily resigned from The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, to which he was re-elected in June, 1929, after previously serving on the Board for a period of six years.

The many friends of Mr. Lathrop will be pleased to know that his retirement from the lecture platform will result in his devoting his entire time to the consecrated work of the practice and teaching of Christian Science Mind-healing in Brookline, Mass., where he has long resided.

Churches and societies whose lectures have been canceled because of Mr. Lathrop's resignation are requested to apply to the Board of Lectureship, 206 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass., for information as to lecturers who may be available to fill their lecture dates.

PHILADELPHIA TO HAVE MECHANICAL BALLOTS

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—Having decided at the recent election to adopt voting machines to supplant the old ballot box, the citizens of Philadelphia will have their first test of the machines in the primary election next May, according to announcement by the county commissioners.

It is the hope of the commissioners to have enough machines on hand to supply the 31 precincts in the First Ward and as many more as possible.

Peiping Bans Candlelight Bazaars; 'Thieves Market' Traders Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—Night and dawn bazaars, a picturesque feature of Peiping life, have been ordered abolished by the city's progressive mayor, Chang Yin-wu, who declares that the middle of the day is the time for people to go to market. There is something clandestine in sales held by candlelight, he declares.

The order is meeting with considerable opposition, however, on the part of gem and curio dealers who declare that, while it is possible that the "Thieves Market" is not misnamed, there is nevertheless good reason for maintaining the traditional early hours for Peiping's famous Jade Bazaar.

This is the only time of the day that dealers can come together to match their jewels and do their own buying, they explain, without interfering with their retail trade hours later in the day. It is up to the customers to see to it that fakes are not foisted upon them in the dim light of dawn, they say.

Bazaars conducted according to the ancient lunar calendar of China have also been banned recently by a municipal proclamation, which orders the temple fairs to meet hereafter on schedules based on the solar calendar of the Occident. As the object of holding fairs at temples is to attract buyers from among the worshippers, and as old-fashioned religious devotees will not attend their shrines on days set by an alien calendar, the merchants of the temple bazaars are in a quandary.

The Jade Bazaar and the temple fairs, especially that at Lung Fu Ssu, have long been famous among European and American visitors as premier places to find bargains in Chinese curios.

RADIO MOVIES NEXT OBJECTIVE, ENGINEERS TOLD

Quick Television Broadcasts Made Practical by New Tubes, Says Pioneer

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Television pictures that may be viewed by a room full of persons or flashed on the theater screen are possibilities natural science hopes to make actualities with a new type of tube it has developed for the reproduction of movies by radio.

Dr. Vladimir Zworykin, television pioneer and research engineer of Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, said that the tube, which replaces all mechanism in the reception of television, will enable more than one or two persons to watch reception at the same time.

He said he felt he was in a position to discuss the "practical possibility of flashing images on a motion picture screen, so that large audiences could see television broadcasts of important events immediately after a film of them is printed."

Through the design of a special cathode ray tube, Dr. Zworykin told the district convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers, he has displaced such moving parts as the scanning disk and its motor in the receiver. The function of the Neon or glow lamp also is taken over.

The tube he described as a kinescope. It is small at one end and large at the other. The received pictures appear upon a flourescent screen in the large end of the tube.

Pictures formed by the cathode ray receiver, Dr. Zworykin said, are 4 by 5 inches in size and can be made larger and brighter by increasing voltage. The tube is attached to the receiver somewhat in the manner of a loudspeaker for sound radio.

When the tube is functioning, a pencil of electrons, moving back and forth at terrific speed, paints a picture on the screen, giving the impression of a movie. By the use of a reflecting mirror several persons can view the picture at the same time.

One problem solved by the kinescope is that of synchronization of the receiver with the transmitter, Dr. Zworykin said.

Choice of a Vocation

will be made easier for many young people by articles on "Training for a Career," a series of interviews with successful people, appearing on Wednesdays in the Monitor. These articles also will be of interest to the many persons engaged in giving vocational guidance to youth in educational institutions. Watch for this feature

Tomorrow

FEDERAL AND CIVIC MILLIONS TO EXTEND PRESENT PROSPERITY

Hoover Gets Promise of Big Railroads to Go Ahead With Construction Running Into Huge Figures

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TO ADD TO SCOPE OF ITS MANY PROJECTS

$175,000,000 Additional Is Sought to Bring Total for Public Buildings in Washington and Other Cities to $423,000,000

Executives of the largest railroads in the United States, following a conference with President Hoover, have pledged their full co-operation to the President's program for increasing building and other construction work as a means of extending prosperity. A statement issued by President Hoover at the conclusion of the first of his economic conferences indicates the construction work to be sponsored by the railroads during the next six months will be considerably larger than that of the same period last year.

A $423,000,000 federal building program will result from the plans announced by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury. It calls for the expenditure of $175,000,000 more than already has been voted for federal building construction. The Government also will increase its expenditures for the merchant marine, flood relief and other construction fields.

Philadelphia, in direct collaboration with the President's plans, has formulated a $60,000,000 public works program which will give employment to 60,000 workers. Large corporations, co-operating with the city, are making plans for construction work which is expected to match the city's activities.

Meanwhile, business leaders in all parts of the United States, replying to inquiries by The Christian Science Monitor, are giving cumulative evidence of the soundness of basic economic conditions. Their reports continue to show that the current year will establish new records in many important lines, with numerous programs for plant expansion during the forthcoming year to be carried to completion irrespective of the recent wide fluctuations in the stock market.

The Monitor's Inquiry to Business Leaders

FOLLOWING is the telegram sent by The Christian Science Monitor to business and industrial leaders in the United States, replies to which are being published in three groups, the second appearing today:

In effort to allay fear, which appears largely responsible for stock market panic, The Christian Science Monitor is opening its columns to heads of outstanding corporations for frank statements of conditions in their companies. Constructive information from your books bearing on your business during recent months mentioning earnings, assets, cancellations of orders and outlook would be welcome. The combined views of business leaders from all parts of the United States is invited and will be given world-wide circulation in special issues of the Monitor designed to help restore confidence and stability. Please wire statement.

Added Evidence Given of Sound Trade Conditions

Nation's Business Leaders Minimize Effects of Decline in Stocks

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Additional evidence that the recent decline in the stock market has not interfered with the general economic activity throughout the United States is contained in replies from business and industrial leaders to an inquiry from The Christian Science Monitor.

Commercial and manufacturing executives from all parts of the country have cited facts from their books which show the prosperous condition that prevails.

Some of the replies follow and others will be published Nov. 20.

Standard Oil Co. of N. J.

By W. C. Teagle,
President

Because of the widespread distribution of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey operating units it is impossible to get together earnings statements for any recent period. In general, our business throughout the world has run somewhat ahead of that of corresponding periods a year ago, and we anticipate that earnings for the full year 1929 will be as good as those for 1928, if not better.

This company is planning no contraction of activities as a result of the financial disturbance. On the contrary, we are proceeding with a normal program of expansion, so that there is every indication that our pay rolls and expenditures for material will not decrease.

We believe the recuperative power of the United States will soon adjust itself to the new conditions. We are going forward on the expectation that our sales will continue to show a satisfactory rate of increase.

Dennison Manufacturing Co.

By Henry S. Dennison,
President

Orders received by Dennison Manufacturing Company during October were slightly ahead of last year (in value), and at the end of October we had on hand more orders for future delivery than ever before at this time of the year. No unusual cancellations have been received. Our sales for 1929 as a whole are expected to show a normal increase over 1928, and we are planning for a similar increase for 1930 over 1929.

Commodity prices, fortunately, never shared in the speculative orgy which drove stock prices to such unreasoned heights and have therefore no such occasion for a corrective decline. While the stock market was borrowing to the utmost, business was reducing its loans.

With money plentiful, and commodity stocks relatively low, there can be no need for such forced selling as in 1920-21 or 1907-1908.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Secretary Mellon to Urge Addition of $175,000,000 to Federal Building Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—More public buildings and more ships will be constructed as part of President Hoover's program of sustaining economic conditions. In addition to these developments, analysis of federal and private business statistics reveals a vast field in which Mr. Hoover can move to stimulate industry in other directions.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, said that he would recommend an addition to the present public buildings appropriation. It is learned that the contemplated increase will be $175,000,000 over the present $248,000,000 federal building program. Of this additional sum, $75,000,000 will be spent in Washington and the other $100,000,000 on federal buildings throughout the country.

This sum will be expended within the next 10 years, and may be speeded up at the discretion of Congress. The large sum now recommended by the Secretary is considered to be the direct outcome of Mr. Hoover's plans to stimulate business by launching an increased amount of federal construction at the present time.

At the same time the Interdepartmental Mail Contract Committee took steps to clear the way for the award of ocean mail contracts which will have the effect of greatly stimulating marine construction. The committee is composed of the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster-General and the chairman of the Shipping Board.

At the conclusion of the conference, Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, said that the committee is considering cutting through conflicting interpretations of the Jones-White Act in order to release large sums of federal credit for ship construction.

Building to Be Expanded

Mr. Hoover's announced program for stimulating industry included not only construction of public works and merchant vessels, but private building, railways, and public utilities.

These various matters dealt with in Mr. Hoover's statement of Nov. 15 are discussed separately below:

1. Construction:

Mr. Mellon's announcement indicates that federal public building construction will be expedited in the coming year. The program of American construction of all types reaches over $7,000,000,000 annually. President Hoover cannot reach all of this vast field, but, by setting the example in public works and by direct appeals to existing business agencies, he hopes to stimulate construction that was deferred due to high interest rates arising out of diversion of funds to the stock market.

Public works construction of federal, state and local governments reaches over $1,049,000,000 annually. However, this is only a part of the story. The one item of construction and maintenance of rural roads annually reaches over $1,000,000,000. American cities annually spend $400,000,000 on street improvement and maintenance, and it is believed this program should be enhanced at the present time of cheap money.

2. Rivers, harbors and flood relief:

This item is closely connected with construction. Mr. Hoover on Nov. 9

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

EUROPE RUSHES PLANS FOR FOUR GREAT PARLEYS

Hague Conclave on Young Plan May Be Delayed by German Referendum

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—There is a resumption of diplomatic activities in the European chancelleries of exceptional intensity, for within the next two months at least four first class international conferences will be held, and it is rightly considered necessary to make all possible preparations with a view to their successful conclusion.

First in point of time come the Saar negotiations, which begin immediately. It is presumed that the second will be a fresh conference at The Hague on reparations. Then there is a meeting of the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva. Finally, at London, Jan. 21 is accepted by the five powers as the opening date for the naval conference.

Some clash of dates is foreseen and there is considerable talk of a rearrangement of the program. When Sir Eric Drummond, secretary to the League, went to London, he called attention to the fact that the League Council is timed to start its meeting only one day before the London conference is due. Further, it is understood that a variety of circumstances will cause postponement of the Hague conference until January. The French suggestion is that the Hague assembly should take place immediately after the New Year ceremonies.

It is generally felt that it would be undesirable to interfere with the date set for such an important gathering as that in which the whole problem relative to naval strengths will be discussed. The preliminary steps have been so public, even spectacular, that procrastination might give the impression of an anticlimax and the eager expectations of the peoples might be disappointed.

There is nothing on the League agenda of outstanding importance. Nevertheless, since the principal statesmen cannot be in two places at once, League enthusiasts are slightly perturbed at the prospective overshadowing of the Geneva institution. The French, who are particularly jealous of the League prerogatives, and who even hope that the naval decisions will be regarded only as provisional until indorsed by the League, are inclined to encourage the plea for an alteration of dates.

Effect of Referendum

On the other hand, January appears overcharged by the assumed necessity of continuing The Hague parley in that month. It was anticipated that it would be held not later than December. But many events have intervened. Especially is it considered unwise to accept finally the Young plan and confirm evacuation of the Rhineland before the German referendum on war guilt and reparations is held Dec. 22. This Nationalist revolt against the international arrangements, fomented by Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, has no chance whatever of succeeding, for between the 4,000,000 votes already obtained and the 20,000,000 required is an unbridgeable gulf. Its effects, however, have been unfortunate in reawakening French anxiety. It was partly responsible for the downfall of M. Briand. Not that M. Briand's influence has diminished. As Foreign Minister under M. Tardieu he has made a brilliant recovery and appears to be as powerful as ever after the temporary check.

French Leaders Guarded

Indeed, it is well to make perfectly clear that there is really no difference between the Briand-Tardieu Cabinet and the Tardieu-Briand Cabinet. In facing the chamber, these two statesmen thought it proper to use guarded language which implied some stiffening of attitude. But in reality the conditions of evacuation remain unchanged. It will be effected by June 30, provided a final accord is reached at The Hague and special laws are voted by the Reichstag and an international bank is constituted. Obviously, however, there is no time to lose and it would seem impossible to issue reparation bonds to the public before the middle of next year.

Meantime difficulties arise in connection with the so-called oriental reparations. They concern Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria. Austria obtained six years ago a moratorium until 1943, and last year Austrian reparations were practically abolished altogether, since exemption was granted until 1968. In respect of Hungary the situation is more complicated. That country has claims against succession states which exceed its estimate of its debts. Bulgaria too protests against demands made upon it, making an insignificant offer and asking a moratorium. These rather intricate questions should be settled before The Hague conference can complete its task.

As for the Saar negotiations, Georges Pernot, Minister of Public Works, heads the French delegation. There is some opposition to anticipating the plebiscite of 1935, which undoubtedly would restore the Saar to Germany. The Saar mines may then be repurchased by Germany. While it is contended in some quarters that France should sit tight for five years, it is admitted that a better bargain could be obtained by immediate arrangement with Germany.

All these problems present themselves at the same time. They imperiously demand rapid and almost simultaneous solutions. Therefore, although the mere fixing of dates might normally appear to have little significance, in reality the straightening out of the diplomatic tangle and the reducing to order of the overcrowded and confused program has become a perplexing job for diplomatists.

Drunken Motorist Is London Problem

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Sir Robert Wallace, chairman of the London sessions and licensing committee, testifying before the Royal Commission now investigating British liquor trade, referred to the prosecution of intoxicated motorists.

"It is ridiculous to maintain the law as it stands," he said, adding: "I have suggested to the authorities that word 'drunk' should be dropped altogether and instead the charge be one of taking intoxicants so as to render any such person incompetent to drive a motorcar. Some men after taking a drink can talk quite reasonably yet when the time comes for them to drive a car they are incapable of doing it."

Sir Robert, referring to his 20 years' experience on the bench, said drunkenness, so prevalent years ago, had almost disappeared. "Anyone who knows London today knows it is quite exceptional to discover drunkenness," he declared. He contended crime had largely decreased since the introduction of shorter licensing hours.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Woman Explorer Finds Basis for Peace in World Travels

Makes Many Friends Along Strange Paths

By JANET MABIE

You would scarcely believe, to look at Jill Cossley-Batt, explorer and writer, that she could possibly have crammed into her life the adventure and accomplishment she has. For one thing she has too humorous an air to have any such string of degrees in the natural sciences as has been tacked after her name by Oxford and London Universities. Nor does so imaginative a looking person usually hold so solemn a decoration as the Military Order of the British Empire; but that was given her because one of her degrees is in the field of chemistry and, during the war, she was recorder in the chemical division for the British Empire. On that point she has reason to know what an outrage it would be if the world went on countenancing even the idea of war; for chemistry made the last war horrible beyond words and the intervening 11 years have taught chemists more than they knew in 1914. "But if we are truly to efface war," she said, and you knew she was thinking of laboratories where some of the greatest arguments against war begin, "we must begin in the thought of today's children. They would make tomorrow's armies. If they learn that only peace has to do with civilization there is some hope. . . .

Crossed India as Boy

But let us go back and see about this young woman who left off experimenting with chemicals in 1918 and started for Australia, and then went on to Africa, and into the Arabian desert, and discovered a mystery tribe in the Himalayas, and dressed as a Hindu boy to cross India on the way to meet Ghandi.

Her father is Irish. Her mother was French. A great-grandmother was Egyptian. In New York the other day she was on show in a department store with several other people of literary consequence, and the next day a literary editor said, in his column, "She represents and typifies the Englishwoman." So it seems, at the least, that she has a singularly international air. Especially when you think that she lectures in the costume of an Hindu boy or, upon occasion, in the black chiffons of a Frenchwoman.

At any rate, it turns out that the young woman's parents had ideas about ways to deal with childish infractions of the rules of behavior. It is worth mentioning, for it seems certain to have considerably affected the later course of the girl. Instead of putting her to bed when she had been naughty, or making her do any of the dull things parents think of in such times, young Jill was given an extra batch of Greek sentences to do. And sometimes Latin. At any rate, before she could control speech and writing in English she was perfectly equipped in Latin and Greek. And it is very easy to suppose that a child so equipped may very well turn out to be intolerant of the usual paths of life, and determine to investigate less traveled ways.

Sees a Great Deal

So, when the universities had had their way with her, and she had served her Government, Jill Cossley-Batt struck out across the world. The London Times sent her on an errand to Australia, but it was soon done and she set off for herself. She had not much money, but she had courage and the endless patience possible to a person who does not say "I will go here, and I will do that" and then is put to rout if anything comes up to interfere, but who says, instead, "I will start out and see what I can see." And the most conservative critic would agree that Jill Cossley-Batt has managed to see a good deal.

You cannot talk to her and then go away and say, "At such a time she did this, and then she went on to such and such a place, and from there she went somewhere else." For like all good stories of adventure, her journeyings have had no beginning and no ending, and they are not finished yet nor ever will be, probably. For she gave in to the desire which must often seize the true adventurer, causing him to break off one journey in its midst because an idea about going somewhere else has just made that imperative.

So you cannot say to her, "And how did you come to be near the Himalayas so that you could, in the end, discover this 'mystery tribe,' for it is not certain at all that she was anywhere near the Himalayas when something told her to take guides and the least possible amount of camping equipment and go into the mountains and see what she would find. But she went into them, and a word here and a word there, dropped by people she passed on the trail, carried her on, and finally she came across the people it is easy to call 'a mystery tribe,' and, making herself as much one with them as possible, she became convinced, finally, that they were descendants of the early Chaldeans. They live in beautifully decorated caves, quite simple lives, whose span would be incredible to shorter-lived races, and she established with them a contact which let her study them in the light of history while they accepted her in the light of universal mankind.

JILL COSSLEY-BATT

"Got Into Their Hearts"

In a way, the manner in which Miss Cossley-Batt goes about on these excursions among the races of the earth, is the manner in which all men must go about among each other if the ideal of world peace is to be realized. For instance, there was the journey across India. At Oxford Miss Cossley-Batt had known a Hindu of royal line. And when she came to India he was there and he listened to the vague outlines of what she wanted to do, and he thought it was a good idea that she should dress as a boy, since a boy would be able to move about more freely than a girl; and if, for a time, she appeared not to have speech or hearing, he agreed that it would probably help her to study the people, since they would be themselves before her and no shyness would set them off. And so she did all this and now she says "I really got a little way into their hearts. If I had gone before them as a foreigner they might have accepted me; they might not; we should, at the least, have had to do a deal of adjusting. But I came into their camps and their villages, I met them on their trails or in their caves or in their tents, not as a foreigner, not as a missionary, not as anything but a human being; a traveler along the highway of the world. I learned enough to prove what I already knew; that when people come really to a desire to know their fellows, and do work to know them, there will be no time for wars."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

H. P. Bradford, Cleveland, O.
Jennette V. Bradford, Cleveland, O.
Bertha Kleinsinger, Chicago, Ill.
Georgianna D. Buck, Framingham, Mass.
Howard H. Buck, Framingham, Mass.
Carl Ohlendorf, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Willard Dalrymple, Newton Center, Mass.
Mrs. G. P. Hama, Camas, Wash.
Miss Edith Hopp, Camas, Wash.
Don K. Wilson, New York City.

Czech President Speaks for Film

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — President Masaryk at his country residence (Lany Castle near Prague) spoke for a sound film specially intended for American citizens of Czechoslovak origin.

Speaking in English and, after referring to the significance of the invention, Mr. Masaryk discoursed on policies, particularly emphasizing the need for patience and tolerance. "We must be patient, since without patience and tolerance democracy and parliamentarism are impossible," he said. He ended with greetings to President Hoover, wishing particularly the gift of patience and endurance "for he knows how very necessary these qualities are."

Scenes around the castle were taken and the President's daughter, Dr. Alice Masaryk, also spoke in the English and Slovak languages. The Foreign Minister, Dr. Eduard Beneš, spoke for the film at Prague.

Russia Stops Germans From Leaving Country

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Government has decided on actual measures of assistance for the German-Russo emigrants whose plight is described as acute.

The Soviet Government, it is said, is determined to prevent this emigration and is forcing the peasants to return to their former homes in Siberia, which is tantamount to utter ruin, the peasants having sold the last of their possessions in order to emigrate. It is not believed here that the Soviet Government will persist in these harsh measures now Germany's attitude is known.

It is hoped that part of them will be able to proceed to Canada immediately, via Riga, another part being conveyed to the German settlement in Brazil and the remainder of several thousands will be brought to Germany for the winter where the barracks at Schneidemuehl and Munster are being prepared for them.

IL DUCE HONORS COUNT ELIA

ROME (AP)—Premier Mussolini received in audience Count Elia, Italy's representative at the Williamstown Institute of Politics last summer. The Premier congratulated Count Elia on his efforts to create a better understanding of Fascism and Italy's financial situation in the United States.

ANGLO-SOVIET DIFFERENCES HAVE ARISEN

Labor Is Questioned by Conservatives on Subject of Moscow Propaganda

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A difference has arisen between the British and Soviet Governments on the question of the interpretation to be placed upon the agreement to abstain mutually from subversive propaganda which forms the basis now pending before the resumption of full diplomatic relations.

This agreement is defined in the protocol signed on Oct. 3, last. Sir Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons called the Government's attention to the statement in Izvestia, the Soviet official organ, which denies that this protocol binds the "comintern," the Soviet propagandist organization known as the Third Internationale, and claims that the latter is distinct from the Moscow Government itself.

Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Minister, declared definitely that this was not the British Cabinet's view. He said: "It is the intention of His Majesty's Government to insist that the pledge which is thus provided for in the protocol and which they regard as clearly applicable to the propagandist activities of the 'comintern' shall be observed both in the letter and in the spirit."

Questioned further regarding the anti-British propaganda from Moscow which had been published subsequent to the agreement to interchange ambassadors, Mr. Henderson explained that there could have been no breach so far, as the pledge agreed upon had not yet become operative, since it is to take effect after the Russian Ambassador had reached London and presented his credentials.

Mr. Henderson was hotly challenged by Conservative members as to the desirability of entering into an agreement which the two sides interpreted differently, but he declined to say more than that "in the event of the pledge which will be contained in the agreement to be handed on the presentation of the credentials being broken, the responsibility will rest with His Majesty's Government as to the action they must take."

This is understood to mean that the question as to the extent the Soviet Government will be held responsible for stopping anti-British propaganda, which was one of the chief issues in the Labor Government's expulsion from office in 1924, is still unsettled.

The Conservative Opposition speakers have already raised the cry that the arrangement proposed with Russia is a hollow one. The Government's view, on the other hand, is that no situation has yet arisen which could justify withdrawal from the arrangement to which a majority in Parliament had assented.

In the meanwhile the Daily Mail publishes a dispatch reporting the alleged discovery of a plot originating in Moscow for a native rising, and Sir Henry Page Croft, one of Mr. Henderson's Conservative questioners in Parliament, says in an interview in the Morning Post: "Soviet propaganda at this moment is more active than ever in endeavoring to create unrest and revolution in South Africa, India and the Crown colonies."

British Airship R-101 Satisfies Officials

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The government-owned airship, R-101, which has just completed its trials by flying 1000 miles backward and forward over England, Scotland and Ireland semiofficially claimed as a result to have proved itself the best of its kind, having steel girders and heavy oil engines. It carried a load of 145 tons, attained 70 miles an hour with only four of its five engines working, proved easy to maneuver and safely weathered at its mooring mast an 83 miles per hour gale.

Its commander, Maj. G. H. Scott, describing the final 30-hour journey, said the flight was at an altitude between 1000 and 1500 feet, the positions and directions being picked up by wireless from the ground. Bumpy weather was met in Scotland but it did not give any trouble. Major Scott also said that "it was much warmer in the ship than on the ground. We got plenty of sleep and a good dinner. At Rugby the 850 feet high wireless masts, showing 100 feet above the fog, looked weird when one had believed the ship to be flying well clear of all ground objects. We flew at an average speed of about 60 miles an hour. Had fuel on board to last for at least another 36 hours."

Fund to Replace Scots Fishing Nets Lost in Storm

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—The Lord Provosts of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee and Aberdeen, acting upon the recommendation of William Adamson, Secretary of State for Scotland, have issued an appeal to the public of their respective areas for support for the Scottish national fund for relief of distress in the fishing communities in Scotland, due to the fishing fleet disaster in a recent gale.

Six hundred vessels lost 31,000 nets, the cost of replacement of which will be £150,000. Mr. Adamson stated that the storm havoc had fallen on the industry which has suffered from a depressed condition for some years and that as a result of the latest blow many fishermen who have no reserve capital or credit for re-equipment may be compelled to abandon fishing.

The secretary said he is counting on "the sympathy which will inevitably be aroused in Scottish hearts" at the news of the fishermen's plight. The Lord Provost here has arranged to receive contributions.

COLOMBIAN CONGRESS FAILS TO PASS OIL LAW

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—Administration hopes for passage of the new oil law by Congress were dashed, when that body brought its fall session to an end without reaching a final vote. The law, written by a group of five petroleum experts, had been passed by the Senate and needed only two more readings in the Chamber, when Congress adjourned.

Congress also failed to approve a public works bill, one of the most important measures on the calendar. The session was marked by prolonged political debate over presidential candidates; consideration of a vote of censure against former Secretary of War Rengifo; and approval of the proposed boundary treaty with Brazil.

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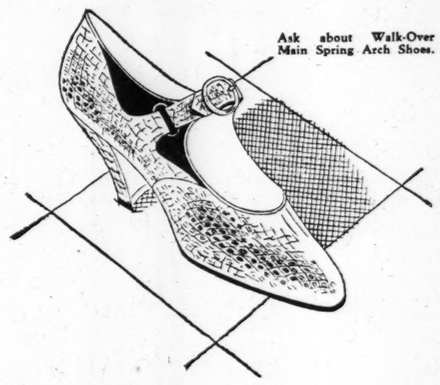

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'YOUNG GUARD' SENATE REVOLT GETS SETBACK

Plans to Oust Moses and Expedite Tariff Fail to Win Senate

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Starting a reorganization movement in a political group is a hazardous undertaking. If you win you are a hero, but if you don't—

This bit of political philosophy is dogging at the heels of the so-called "Young Guard" group of Republican senators who a few days back determined to assert their dissatisfaction with the party leadership in the chamber and put through a few changes. But it didn't "get across." Without publicly announcing it as their objective there was no secret of the fact that they proposed eliminating George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, as chairman of the Republican senatorial campaign committee, and James W. Watson (R.), Senator of Indiana, as majority floor leader.

In Mr. Moses' place they proposed putting one of their own number and in Mr. Watson's post they planned to elevate Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, who while not actively one of them is nevertheless not an "Old Guarder" nor an insurgent.

In the van of the reform battalion are Henry J. Allen (R.), Senator from Kansas, and Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.), Senator from Michigan. Less prominent, but just as influential in its council, are Hamilton F. Kean, (R.), from New Jersey, who assembled the group about his dinner table to talk things over, and Frederick M. Sackett (R.), Senator from Kentucky, who having left the "Old Guard" ranks to join the dissidents advised them about ways and means.

President Not Involved

The boldness and the apparent need for change of leadership that the group proposed captured widespread attention. Press conjecture immediately saw it as a presidentially maneuvered coup. That the President certainly has no objections to a change in the party's leadership which has so far been characterized chiefly by bungling of the legislative and political situation and disregard of his express recommendations there is no doubt.

That the need for men in the front ranks and the desirability of putting them there has been frequently under discussion in Administration ranks is also well known. But the President did not organize and counsel the reform group, however well he may wish its plans. It was precipitated into actual organized form by the complete breakdown of the party leadership on the tariff bill and the increasing tactlessnes that marked the personal attacks on the opposition by the unavailing Republican chiefs.

The "new guard" reached the conclusion that the situation within the party and its reflection in the Senate was making constantly worse an already difficult legislative and political condition for the President and that the thing to do was to step in and assume control. Quietly it assembled and prepared its entry into the situation. When the "Old Guard" undertook to go along with the Democrats on an adjournment of the special session without further effort to put through the tariff bill, the new group stepped in suddenly and completely upset the program.

Breakers Ahead

For a few days the group rode the crest of the wave, but then breakers began to meet them. Mr. McNary let it be known that he would not accept a post of command from the hands of the new group alone. Mr. Moses wholly unexpectedly found support among the insurgent group. All of them have served with him for many years, and while they are at opposite poles in political and economic views they say nevertheless they always found him a "square shooter" and without exception are on the best personal terms with him.

Also, more than one of the insurgent group declared that they saw no essential difference in policy between the "Old Guard" and the "New Guard."

Likewise the Democrats joined their traditional opponents the "Old Guard" leaders in belittling the reform group.

The new group's proposal for expediting action on the tariff bill was rejected. Under the plan offered by them after the Senate passed on the agricultural duties, the existing Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act rates on industrial schedules would be substituted for those in the Senate tariff bill. This would obviate the consideration of ten or more schedules and mean the bill could go to conference before the convening of the regular session.

The rejection of their proposal unquestionably is a setback to the plans of the new group; but only a setback. The movement to reorganize the Republican leadership of the Senate is too deep-seated and has too powerful backing to be permanently downed.

Yale Men Search for Famous Fence That Has Wandered From New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—A treasured relic of Yale, a segment of the fence which bounded the old campus for nearly 50 years and which was demolished in a student fence rush in 1878, disappeared from Pach Brothers' studio Saturday, during the Yale-Princeton game.

Although this portion of the fence had in a sense been used for commercial purposes, as part of the background against which Yale athletic teams and players have been photographed for 50 years, there nevertheless was much sentiment attached to it.

Some features of its disappearance suggested to Yale men that it was a prank, however. Many a Yale man has wanted that fence relic for himself and every reunion of old alumni, men whose college days were back in the days of the fence, or close to the days when its existence seemed an actuality rather than a tradition, had tried to buy it. To the owners it was without price.

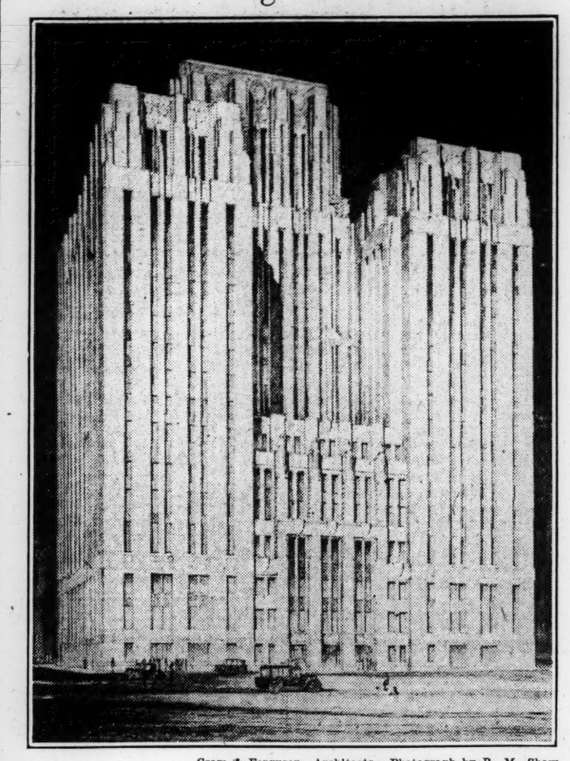
The relic was kept with other furnishings in the rear of the studio. A stool was moved to the place the fence had occupied. On the stool was pinned a cartoon from a magazine. This cartoon showed two men entering a second story. At the foot of the ladder one man, by caption, says to an officer standing by: "Sh! We want this to be a surprise."

The Yale News last night received a telegram dated Winter Park, Fla., which read: "Yale Fence concealed in Everglades by alligators. Do you want it?" The message called for a reply, but none was sent, the News staff being of the opinion that the fence was not in Florida.

There is a section of the old fence in Alpha Delta Phi House and like the missing portion is of two posts and three rails. These were the only two portions of a three rail fence known. Other assembled relics are two rails.

A. S. Blagden Jr. of Greenwich, Conn., crew captain, was to have had his picture taken on the fence next week as did his father, crew captain in 1901.

Federal Building Planned for Boston



Cram & Ferguson, Architects. Photograph by R. M. Shaw

Boston Post Office Plans Released

With the understanding that the design, though approved, is "subject to further modification as might be required by this department," an architect's drawing of the projected $6,000,000 Federal Building to be erected on the site of the structure now being demolished at Post Office Square has been released for publication by the United States Treasury Department.

The sketch, which was prepared by draftsmen in the office of Cram and Ferguson, Boston architects, presents the proposed 21-story building as it would appear from Post Office Square. Although the Federal Government is not obliged to abide by Boston's 155-foot building limit, it will do so in this instance, and the structure, which will reach a height of 340 feet, will be terraced after the 155-foot limit is reached. It will be the highest building in Boston, with the single exception of the Custom House Tower.

Thin Strip of Soil Delays Land Deal

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A strip of land 6½ inches wide by 78 feet long is the subject of an injunction action just filed in the Supreme Court here.

The dispute grew out of a surveyor's miscalculation of nearly a half century ago, and was taken into court in behalf of Mrs. Ida von Claussen, who is now in Boston and who seeks to restrain the executors of the estate of her grandfather, Matthew Byrne, from selling the land.

The 6½-inch strip adjoins property at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Sixty-third Street, sold by Mrs. Von Claussen's grandmother in 1883. A recent survey showed that the narrow strip had been neglected when the property was transferred, and it is now of no value except to the owner of the adjoining property, who had offered $800 for it.

Professor Predicts Young Plan Revision

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Stressing Germany's financial future as a "world question," Dr. H. Parker Willis, editor of the Journal of Commerce and professor at Columbia University, in an address before the Board of Trade for German-American Commerce, declared there will soon be need for another conference of experts, at which "evasions" of the Young plan will have to be laid aside.

Dr. Willis said that Germany's industrial productive power has been increased 20 per cent between 1924 and 1928. He held, however, that it was doubtful whether Germany could produce in proportion to "the enormous annuities which the Young plan calls for," since her ability to pay hinges on a world market for her economic products.

"The future of Germany's relationship to the rest of Europe," he continued, "is profoundly dependent upon Germany's tariff attitude and the tariff attitude of other nations toward her. If they do not want to receive her goods, they must cancel her obligations. If they do want to be paid, they must receive her goods."

Officially, Dr. Willis said, the Allies want reparations, but are unwilling to let Germany's industries grow sufficiently to pay them. On the other hand the United States wants war debt payments, but is unwilling to let the industries of the Allies grow sufficiently to meet them.

In the interim, he declared, Germany is entrenching herself in the industrial systems of the other nations through the purchase of plants and the undertaking of manufactures within their territories—a less desirable development, Dr. Willis held, than the system which leaves each country to manufacture on its own ground.

REICHSTAG TO DISCUSS HUGENBERG'S BILL

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The senior committee of the Reichstag decided that the House shall commence its sittings on Nov. 27 and on the following day the so-called "Liberty bill," Dr. Hugenberg's people's referendum, comes up for discussion. This is anticipated to last three days.

Government circles are unanimous in the expectation that the bills will be refused. Other matters which the Reichstag hopes to settle before Christmas are the Republic Defense Bill and the proposed new tariff bill.

WOMEN URGED TO HELP GIRLS GET MORE PAY

125,000 in New York Declared in Need of Better Means of Meeting Problems

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The self-supporting working girl, ironing out her ruffles in her two by four-foot hall bedroom, with one eye on her alarm clock, is something to smile at, perhaps, when they are seen in the bright colors of a magazine cover, but the actual problem of this girl is a grave one, according to speakers at a conference on housing problems just held here under the auspices of the Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls.

Miss Cornelia E. Marshall, president of the association, said that 20 per cent of the girls who applied to the association during the last year for a room were earning $18 a week and less, some as little as $10. Budgets prepared by the girls themselves showed that with a salary of $20 a week, taking out $6 a week for a room, left her, after taking care of the essentials, no margin for gifts or vacation, and an emergency fund of just $35.36 a year. A $25 a week salary permitted, after the essentials, $50 for vacation and $5 for church and gifts, $18.80 for personal incidentals, and exactly $20 for an emergency fund.

"It is up to us older women," Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, vice-president of the association, told the conference, "to find ways and means whereby these 125,000 New York working girls who are underpaid and who, for one reason or another, must make their own way in the world, will not be defeated.

"We must try to bring about a public opinion that will demand sufficient wages for them that will give them not only food and shelter, but security, leisure and recreational opportunity that will develop them into wholesome, thinking citizens, capable of participating in public enterprises."

It was the consensus of the conference that public opinion should be so shaped that industry would be prevailed upon to adopt the consumption theory, so-called, which would make of each producer a consumer.

"There is no reason why the public, by subscriptions or the city by tax exemptions," Miss Marshall said, "should provide the funds that the employers fail to give in the way of wages. Subsidized houses for these underpaid working girls are, in fact, an aid to the employers rather than to the workers."

Miss Marshall said that out of the experience of the association in 20 years devoted to finding homes for the 21,979 girls who applied during that period, it was convinced that a co-operative house in some form must be the solution to the housing needs.

CHILE RATIFIES SANITARY CODE

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—Chilean Minister Miguel Luis Rocuant has delivered his country's ratification of the Pan-American Sanitary Code to the State Department. So far Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Salvador, United States, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Bolivia have ratified the sanitary code. The code was adopted at the Pan-American Conference held at Havana, in January, 1928.

FORESTERS TO MEET

CHARLESTON, W. Va. (AP)—Wood utilization is to be the principal topic of the West Virginia Commercial Forestry Conference here on Dec. 4 and 5. Eleven phases of forestry problems will be treated in addresses during the two-day session.

SOVIET TROOPS BOMB CHINESE RAILWAY LINE

Heavy Damage Reported at Mines in Manchuria Operated by Road

HARBIN, Manchuria (AP) — Airplane and artillery bombardment by Soviet troops at both ends of the Chinese Eastern Railway were reported Nov. 19. It was believed Soviet forces were trying to cripple the railway by striking at the road's fuel supply.

Advices reaching here said heavy damage had been inflicted on the Dalainor mines, near Manchuli, which are operated by the railway. All work ceased at the mines and the miners fled with their families.

Simultaneously with the Dalainor bombardment Soviet airplanes were reported to have raided the mining area in the vicinity of Progranichnaya and Suifenho on the eastern end of the railway where the Chinese Eastern has been buying coal since the Russian supply was stopped.

According to messages from Khailar several passengers were killed and others captured by Soviet troops after the bombardment of a crowded passenger train between Manchuli and Khailar. One shell was said to have made a direct hit on a dining car while machine guns were fired at the passenger coaches.

Most of the passengers killed were traveling third class, the reports stated.

An artillery bombardment of Manchuli on the western end of the railway also was reported. The railway station was badly damaged.

Because The Christian Science Monitor Helped Speedwriting's Remarkable Success Miss Dearborn Makes This Thanksgiving Offer

In June, 1925, Speedwriting was offered to the public for the first time through the columns of The Christian Science Monitor. The Monitor has since been the mainstay of our efforts to acquaint people the world over with the advantages of this dependable shorthand. After reviewing the progress made during these four years we frankly acknowledge our sincere gratitude to the Monitor for the assistance it has been in so quickly placing Speedwriting in the international educational field.

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Notes in Speedwriting can be transcribed with unusual ease and rapidity, since Speedwriting is scientifically designed to suggest actual words and phrases. Many Speedwriting students have sent letters telling us how they have had to wait many days—in some cases several weeks—between the time of taking down notes and transcribing them.

If you have ever had any experience with other shorthand methods you will recognize at once what a tremendous advantage it is to read notes correctly no matter how old they may be. Once you understand the simple, common-sense principles of Speedwriting you will be able to write it with great speed, and to transcribe it correctly at all times.

So Simple You Can Learn It in Spare Time at Home

We might tell you that Speedwriting is so easy to learn that you can master its principles in spare time. But nothing we might say can prove it as strongly as this actual comparative test.

The Principal of the Mount Pleasant (Michigan) High School had heard about Speedwriting. But he would not introduce it into the school until he knew definitely it was at least as good as other kinds of shorthand then being taught.

Seven pupils had just begun to study Speedwriting, most of them taking it in addition to regular school work. None of them had practiced it longer than *12 weeks*. For the purpose of learning just how Speedwriting compared with the usual kinds of shorthand, the 7 *best* students of the regular shorthand classes, who had been studying for *32 weeks*, were selected to compete against the 7 beginners in Speedwriting.

Could you imagine a sterner test than this? Yet in the final results Speedwriting students had captured 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th places!

Speedwriting Now in Worldwide Use

Due, in a large measure, to our steady advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, Speedwriting has swept across the face of the earth with all the force of a popular movement. Speedwriting is now in regular daily use by tens of thousands of American men and women as well as by thousands more in other nations.

Whatever may be your aim and purpose in knowing more about Speedwriting, now is the time to get the facts you want. Because you are a reader of The Christian Science Monitor you have this opportunity to obtain the full Home-Study Course at an unusual reduction.

This is Miss Dearborn's Thanksgiving Offer To Monitor Readers and Friends

The complete Home-Study Course in Speedwriting, as approved by the Board of Regents of the State of New York, including text books, correction of examination papers, personal guidance by Miss Dearborn and her staff of teachers,—PLUS the Free Advisory Service and the Free Placement Service,—*costs less than one-third* the average tuition required for class instruction. Yet even this low cost is further reduced especially in this Thanksgiving offer to you and your friends.

You are given until December 31st, 1929, to accept Miss Dearborn's offer. Simply fill in the coupon and mail. You undertake no obligation whatever when you do so. You merely ask for further information. Only after you have received this information, and convinced yourself that Speedwriting will do all that you ask of it need you decide to take the Home-Study Course at the saving Miss Dearborn offers you. With so much to gain you are urged to mail the coupon quickly.

SPEEDWRITING, Inc., Dept. BR 13
200 Madison Avenue, New York City

Monitor Readers Endorse Speedwriting

A LETTER TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

May I express my appreciation of your advertisments of Speedwriting, "The Natural Shorthand." I would never have taken the Course had it not been advertised in the Monitor. I knew that if you accepted the advertisements the system must be all it claims. I decided to try it out and see what it was like and I am more than enthused with it.

Miss Kate P. Vincent,
Troy, N. Y.

I look upon it as a real opportunity to speak about your Course in Speedwriting whenever I have a chance. I just want to tell all the world about it. I regret exceedingly that I did not have a knowledge of Speedwriting during my four years at the University of Chicago, for then I could have taken all my notes so much more easily, and saved myself much time and effort.

Emily Talbot, New York.

For over a week now I have been taking all the dictation in the office where I am employed, taking from 12 to 14 letters at one time, and transcribing them without any difficulty whatever.

Amy W. Harris,
Springfield, Mass.

I think your way of presenting Speedwriting is wonderful. It seems to me the only practical method of shorthand as it is not easily forgotten. I find that I can write it any time without difficulty. I had been in terror of Shorthand until I read the story of Speedwriting in The Christian Science Monitor. I certainly recommend Speedwriting to anyone.

Miss E. R. W.
Byron Center, Mich.

Speedwriting is so natural a shorthand that I enjoy writing it. Hope the time soon comes when everyone understands it and uses it. It has been well worth all the time, effort and expense that I have put in it—and much more. I am most grateful to you for your promptness and attention to my work and for your service to *all* thro' Speedwriting.

Mrs. E. B. Howden,
Muskegon, Mich.

You may be a typist. Through Speedwriting you can fit yourself for the more interesting work and the larger earnings of a stenographer.

You may be now using a "symbol" shorthand. If you find that your notes too often become "cold," too puzzling to transcribe, it will interest you to learn why thousands of stenographers have changed to Speedwriting because of its ease of learning, ease of writing, and accuracy of transcription.

You may be a student. Speedwriting enables you to take lectures in full, to transcribe them word for word months later in preparation for examinations. It will also aid you for the career you intend to follow.

You may be a professional man or woman. Lawyers, engineers, teachers, business executives use Speedwriting to capture all their ideas and plans with the assurance that they will not be forgotten or mistaken.

You may be a housewife or a clubwoman. An unusual number of women tell us that they use Speedwriting to take down lecture notes, shopping lists, social correspondence and all the thousand-and-one things that women wish to remember.

Speedwriting, Inc., Dept. BR 13
200 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

I wish to take advantage of Miss Dearborn's special Thanksgiving offer. Please send me FREE Booklet on the Home-Study Course in Speedwriting. It is understood that this does not obligate me in any way, and that I am at liberty to take the Course only when I am completely satisfied that it will serve my purpose.

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Address.....

City..... State.....

(Note: To be effective, this coupon must be received on or before December 31st, 1929.)

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LOBBY LAWYER MAKES $143,000 A YEAR, HE SAYS

Investigates and Files Briefs in Behalf of Sugar, Bananas and Oil

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Believing in the integrity of the Machado administration in Cuba, the Cuba Company, an Amercan organization with a $120,000,000 investment on the island, has made arrangements to send Col. John H. Carroll, Washington counsel for numerous large concerns, to Cuba to investigate the Barlow claims.

Learning this from Mr. Carroll, the Senate committee investigating lobbying activities, found that he receives over $143,000 a year from business interests, including the Royal Dutch Shell Company, the United Fruit Company, the Cuban Embassy, and the Burlington, Northern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, the Erie, Chesapeake & Ohio, and the Hocking Valley Railroads.

Friend of Machado

Mr. Carroll explained that he is a warm personal friend of President Machado and had brought him to the United States in 1925 on a visit, but declared that if stories circulating about him were true, "he is not fit to be President." The Cuba Company is paying him $4500 a month to make the investigation, which will take him on three trips to Cuba and will enable the company to give accurate testimony before the Foreign Affairs Committee if it considers a proposed resolution to investigate Cuban affairs, Mr. Carroll said. The lawyer obtained the text of the resolution from George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, and gave it to the newspapers, he said.

The Cuba Company is not interested in the Barlow case, Mr. Carroll testified, but in the Machado Administration. He assured William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, that he would make it known to the Senate if he found Barlow had a just claim.

The Cuba Company also paid him a $1000 retainer to advise them in their efforts for sugar tariff reduction, the counsel said, and the United Fruit Company is paying him $15,000 for work designed to defeat a move to place a tariff on bananas. As counsel for the Royal Dutch Shell, he receives $25,000 to look after land lease applications before the Interior Department, and he files briefs with the Interstate Commerce Commission for his railroad clients, Mr. Carroll said. He has been for 10 years legal adviser for the Cuban Embassy.

Log-Rolling of Lobbyists

The committee learned from Dr. William R. Cathcart, chemist of the Corn Products Refining Company of New York, that log-rolling for legislation can take place between interested organizations as well as between members of Congress. The Corn Products Company agreed to join the Domestic Sugar Producers Association and work with them for a higher tariff on sugar if the association in turn would support the Cole-Capper bill which would remove discrimination against the use of corn sugar in food products.

Mr. Cathcart objected to calling the agreement a "trade," saying that both organizations just found themselves "on the same side of the fence," but said his company was rather surprised to find that the producers' organization, made up largely of cane and beet sugar growers, would support the bill in which the corn sugar people were interested. Cyrenus Cole (R.), Representative from Iowa, brought the Corn Sugar Company and the Domestic Sugar Producers together, in the hope that they might find "some basis of co-operation," it was shown. Mr. Cathcart said that he had "embraced every opportunity offered" to set forth the merits of corn sugar.

Corn sugar, according to the witness, is not sold for domestic consumption, but about 100,000 pounds of it are used annually in the baking, ice cream and confectionery industry. His company believes that if it can have the rule changed which requires labeling of all products using corn sugar, it could be used in combination with more expensive cane and beet sugar as a preservative.

Philadelphia Moves Closer to Americas

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA — Through the appointment of the Commercial Museum as agent of the Scadta International Air Mail Service, which carries passenger as well as mail from Panama Canal Zone to points in Colombia, Philadelphia business houses are placed in the position of establishing closer trade relations with South and Central American firms.

The museum authorities have announced that they are prepared to supply air mail stamps, schedules and travel information and that by use of the air mail, letters can be sent from Philadelphia to Colombia and other South and Central American points in a week to 10 days less time than by the ship routes.

The service is being operated once a week but will be increased to three flights weekly as the demand warrants.

FRAUD IN AVIATION 'SCHOOLS' EXPOSED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Vigilance on the part of the public and of legitimate aeronautical companies is necessary to protect the aviation industry from being hampered in its progress by fraudulent promotions and so-called "schools," according to a statement just issued by the Better Business Bureau of New York City.

While a majority of aviation enterprises are sound, the booklet said, others proved to be "outright frauds," and a third group, while "honest and competent" in its aviation practices was "unsound in its financing practices." Still another group, it found, "is impracticable from the aviation standpoint," and, although it may be entirely honest of intent, "remains not only highly speculative, but purely speculative."

YOUTH WINS TRIBUTE FOR PLACE IN WORLD

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—Youth received a glowing tribute from Dr. James S. Heberling, director of the Child Helping Foundation of the University at the Pennsylvania Congress of Parents and Teachers and the Child Welfare Association here. There has never been finer young people in the history of the world than there are today, he said.

Harold S. Holbrook of the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction, who said that "it is a tragedy that $200,000,000 is spent on children after they are past their sixth year and so little expended to teach parents the great responsibility they have of handing their children undamaged to the schools."

FLORIDA CITY PLANTS NUMBERS OF AZALEAS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORLANDO, Fla.—For the second consecutive year citizenship clubs of this city have sponsored a city-wide azalea planting campaign, a civic enterprise that will greatly enhance homes and parks in years to come.

With the co-operation of every service club in the city, 3000 plants were obtained this year, and placed on sale through local florists. Members of the clubs then canvassed every home owner, obtaining orders for plants to be set out in November, the planting season. The campaign has just ended, and in the last two seasons 4000 azaleas have been planted thus, without cost to the city.

HOURS AT SEA REDISCUSSED AT LABOR PARLEY

Promotion of Seamen's Welfare Dealt With at Geneva Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The thirteenth session of the International Labor Conference, held during the latter part of October at Geneva, was the third devoted entirely to questions concerning seamen. It was attended by delegates from all the maritime states belonging to the International Labor Organization except Norway which, however, though not sending an official delegation was nevertheless represented by two observers.

The chief questions dealt with were the regulation of hours on board ship, the promotion of seamen's welfare in ports, and the establishment of minimum professional capacity for the captains and navigating and engineer officers in charge of watches on merchant ships.

The question of hours of work on board ship has been under discussion off and on for 10 years. The idea has been strongly opposed by the shipowners, who argue that the time is not ripe for any regulation, but the workers have been very insistent, and when the Genoa conference in 1920 failed to arrive at any result it was feared there might be a general strike in the maritime transport services.

The owners on the present occasion took the line that the eight-hour day, as mentioned in the Versailles treaty, was not intended to apply to work at sea. The conference, however, agreed to take the eight-hour day or 48-hour week as the basis of its work, and the questionnaire to be drawn up and presented to governments will deal with its application to various categories of ships. It may be mentioned that the eight-hour day has been in force on Australian ships for some years, and an explanation of the manner in which it is applied, as given by one of the Australian seamen's delegates, made a great impression on the committee which dealt with this question.

The question of seamen's welfare in port was another matter previously dealt with at Genoa.

In regard to the minimum capacity to be required of captains and officers on board ship, the conference pronounced in favor of a draft convention according to which the national legislations should demand certificates of professional capacity for certain considerations of age, experience, and the results of one or more examinations under control of the public authorities.

BRITAIN-ARGENTINA TRADE PACT MADE

BUENOS AIRES (By U.P.)—Argentina took another step toward cementing its already friendly relationship with Great Britain with the signing by President Hipolito Irigoyen of a decree reducing duties on artificial silk piece goods and cotton and wool piece goods containing a proportion of artificial silk by 50 per cent, in return for which England agrees not to impose any duty or other restrictions on the entrance into Great Britain of Argentine meat and wheat.

Decision to reduce duty on artificial silk goods, which will give English manufacturers a considerable advantage over American or other foreign producers, follows closely similar mutual friendly overtures between Argentina and England which assumed official form with the visit of the British commercial mission headed by Lord D'Abernon.

Customs Parley Chairman Chosen

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—At the opening session here of the commission on customs procedure and port formalities, Henry B. Walker of New York, one of the delegates from the United States and president of the American Ship Owners' Association, was elected chairman. Two general committees were appointed, one to take up questions relating to customs matters and the other to deal with port problems on the agenda.

The committee on ports at once took up the question of simplification and standardization of port charges in the effort to make recommendations to the various governments for a fixed unit as a basis of clearance and entry fees and for tonnage dues. The net registered tonnage of vessels as the basis on which dues should be levied was approved by the committee.

The attention of the committee was called to the variety of dues, fees and charges collected by the various American governments and port administrations. Greater uniformity, it was pointed out, would be beneficial to exporters and importers and could be attained without reducing income. Other phases considered by the committee related to the fixing of a basic unit for pilotage charges; for dockage, wharfage, moorage and anchorage; for the assessment of light charges, and for bill of health certificates.

Dr. Juan Vicente Ramires of Paraguay was elected chairman of the Committee on Port Formalities.

GIFTS FOR FILIPINO CHILDREN SOUGHT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—a campaign to fill thousands of "treasure chests" which will be sent by the children of the United States to children in the Philippines, has just been started by the Committee on World Friendship Among Children, of the Federal Council of Churches. It will continue until August, 1930, it was announced, when the chests will be transported to the Philippines by a United States Army transport. They will be opened by Philippine children on Dec. 30, 1930, a national holiday in the islands. Each "treasure chest" will contain a letter of greeting, a personal letter from an American boy or girl, and small gifts.

MEXICAN TRADE SHOWS INCREASING IMPORTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Trade figures from the official statistical bureau indicate that Mexico's imports grew by 11,000,000 pesos during 1928 and exports decreased by 41,000,000 pesos over the preceding year.

Mexico bought 41 per cent more vehicles, 15 per cent more machinery, 13 per cent more woven goods and 9 per cent more chemical products than in 1927. At the same time, she sold 33 per cent less minerals to the outside world, and 28 per cent less manufactured goods, while her sales of animals and live stock and vegetables grew by 5 and 6 per cent, respectively.

AUSTRALIAN ORE PROCESS DRAWS WIDE ATTENTION

American Experts Watching Simple Method Adopted for Smelting Lead

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Situated at Port Pirie, about 100 miles north of this city, is what is said to be the greatest lead smelter in the world. It is the property of the Broken Hill Associated Smelters, Ltd., and treats the silver, lead and zinc ores and concentrates produced at Broken Hill.

The smelter is attracting wide attention, particularly the interest of American experts, owing to the adoption of a process which is considered likely to revolutionize lead refinery practice throughout the world.

This process relates to the method of separating gold and silver from the lead, and converting what is an intermittent and rather involved process into one which is continuous and straightforward. The old system required a good deal of labor, but the new one needs very little. A description of the process was given in an address before the Rotary Club by Frederick W. Reid, principal of the South Australian School of Mines, one of the largest institutions of its kind in Australia.

Smelter Leads in Output

Mr. Reid told the Rotarians that there were other organizations, such as the American Smelting & Refining Company of the United States, which controlled smelters in different parts of the country, and so had a greater output in the aggregate, but the Port Pirie works had the greatest output of any single smelter.

A steady stream of wealth, in the form of molten lead and silver, literally flowed through the refinery at the rate of more than 20 tons an hour, or 500 tons every 24 hours. At present, however, the Port Pirie smelter was leading the world in metallurgical practice. Early this year a leading American metallurgist, discussing a paper at a meeting of mining and metallurgical engineers in New York, made the statement that in more than one instance Australian metallurgy had distinctly blazed the trail for the rest of the world, and was now going still further ahead.

Leading American smelters, said Mr. Reid, were now awaiting permission to send their experts over to see the new process in operation, with a view to its adoption at their works. This method reduces greatly the capital expenditure in plant.

Mountain of Iron Ore

At Port Pirie, too, considerable business is done in connection with iron ore. At Iron Knob, a little distance from the port, there are two bodies of iron ore, the larger of which occupies the central part of a dome-shaped hill, the crest of which rises 620 feet above the surrounding plain. The outcrop of iron ore covers about 62 acres.

The tonnage of ore at Iron Knob probably exceeds 130,000,000 tons. Other large bodies are known to exist 16 miles to the south. Already many millions of tons have been taken from Iron Knob, the shipping port of which is Whyalla, where the Associated Smelters have carried out a splendid housing scheme.

Model homes have been erected, street paving introduced, an institute and mechanics' hall erected, and every facility provided for the comfort and recreation of the men.

When the Port Pirie smelters are in full swing, about 2000 men are employed there. The yearly output is more than 120,000 tons, that of silver being 7,000,000 ounces. In addition, 65,000 tons of zinc concentrates are treated by roasting, the sulphur removed being converted into sulphuric acid, and the roasted product sent to Tasmania for electrolytic treatment.

New York Post Taken by Japanese Consul

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Setsulo Sawada, formerly Counselor of the Japanese Embassy in Washington, has just arrived here after an eight-month sojourn in the Orient to assume his new duties as Japanese Consul-General in New York. He succeeds Hirosi Saito.

Mr. Sawada was counselor of Embassy for four years, and from June to November, 1928, acted as Chargé d'Affaires while the ambassadorial post was vacant.

In an interview Mr. Sawada said he came to New York with a deep realization of the opportunities which this city offers for the improvement of commercial and cultural relations between Japan and the United States.

He declared that Japan was most anxious that the forthcoming naval limitations conference in London would be a success, saying: "Reductions cannot be made by individual powers, but only through working with other powers interested in the question. Our endeavors in this field are an expression of the pacific tendencies of the Japanese people."

HERO DECORATED

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover on Nov. 19 pinned on Deming Bronson of Seattle, Wash., the Congressional Medal of Honor in recognition of conspicuous gallantry during the World War. This was the ninety-first award of the decoration for World War heroism.

Maine Requested to Save Beryl Slabs of Huge Size Found There

Three Crystals of Pale Green Measure 14 Feet Long by 4 Wide—Potential Emeralds Greatest Ever Found Anywhere in World

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Discovery if a new natural wonder and need of quick action to save it from commercialism were reported to the autumn meeting of the National Academy of Sciences at Princeton University.

The wonder comprises three gigantic crystals of beryl found last winter in a pegmatite quarry near Albany in the western part of Maine. Beryl is a rare mineral, occuring in all the colors of the rainbow, the most famous member of its family being the emerald. Heretofore the largest crystals of beryl known have been little bigger than good-sized hickory nuts. The Maine crystals are each more than twice the size of a man, 14 feet long and four in diameter, weighing tons. They are an opaque variety, a pale, gray-green.

The report was made by Prof. W. B. Scott, head of the department of geology at Princeton, who said:

"Nothing like this ever has been found before in the entire world. Nothing like them in fact had ever been dreamed of before, and it would be a terrible shame to destroy them. But they are worth $800 each as raw material as they stand. The quarry company cannot afford to pass up their use.

"I recommend that the academy ask the conservation commission of the State of Maine to take care of them. They should not be removed to a museum but should lie where they were uncovered. This will necessitate a shelter for warmth, otherwise frosts will disintegrate them."

The academy passed a unanimous, verbal resolution asking Maine to act.

Maine Declared Powerless to Save Big Beryl Crystals

AUGUSTA, Me. (AP)—Commenting on the resolution passed by the National Academy of Sciences at Princeton University, asking the State of Maine to conserve the unusual deposit of beryl discovered in an Albany quarry, Vico C. Isola, executive secretary of the Maine Development Commission, today said his office was powerless to act in the matter.

"I investigated the deposit last summer," Mr. Isola said, "and estimated that $15,000 would be necessary to purchase the crystals and do sufficient concrete construction work to preserve them from frosts. The development commission had not the authority to make such an expenditure.

"At the time of my investigation I communicated with the Lewiston Chamber of Commerce, which is the nearest public service organization to the deposit, informing them that an act of legislation would be necessary to make the purchase. I suggested that the project be instituted by private persons or some society, and promised my co-operation in securing the legislation. Since that time I have heard nothing more about it."

EPISCOPALIANS TO USE FILMS OF ACTIVITIES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Motion pictures and the radio will be used regularly to disseminate information about the activities of the diocese of New York of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is announced by Frank H. Merrill, assistant secretary. Weekly radio "messages" to Episcopalians will be continued throughout the year, he said.

The work of the church in various fields will be filmed and released for use by diocesan churches, the announcement said.

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Royal Kazak, one of finest	9.9x5.7	145.00	Kazak, ant., rare specimen	10.3x5.10	155.00
Genghi, blue ground	7.8x4.1	65.00	Kuba, ivory medallions	6.3x4	75.00
Genghi, semi antique	8.4x5.7	115.00	Kazak, prayer design	10.0x5.3	125.00
Royal Kazak, great bargain	9.3x6.4	165.00	Daghestan, fish border	6.3x4	75.00
Karabagh, semi antique	4.5x7.2	65.00	Kazak, burgundy ground	8.5x6.1	115.00
Cabistan, beautiful colors	5.2x9.10	225.00	Chi Chi, old crab border	6.2x4.2	85.00
Karabagh, rare antique	8.9x3.10	95.00	Shirvan, close weave	5.7x4.2	55.00
Derbend, floral design	8.0x4.7	95.00	Daghestan, fine colors	4.11x3.6	65.00
Royal Kazak, antique	6.10x5.2	95.00	Cabistan, ant., link border	4.7x3.4	55.00
Karabagh, red ground	8.9x4.4	85.00	Shirvan, firm weave	5.3x3.10	55.00
Caucasian, old type rug	11.3x4.1	125.00	Karabagh, antique	10.0x4.4	55.00
Kazak, one of older rugs	6.9x5.3	95.00	Kazak, one of the finest	9.2x5.0	150.00
Cabistan, ant., tile motifs	6.6x3.9	75.00	Yomud Bokhara, ant. rug	6.10x9.1	145.00

Other Purchases at Auction Prices

Sturdy Persian rugs, blue medallions Hamadans, small motifs, 3.8x7 Lustrous blue ground rugs, Persian Mossuls, palm leaf on blue ground, 4x7 Choice red and ivory ground Bidjars Hamadans, deep pile rugs, 7 to 8 feet Kurdistan rugs, dull blues with reds		$65	Medallion center Mossuls, camel's hair Semi-antique Hamadans, jewel motifs Kurdistans, in scatter sizes Antique Shiraz, medallion center, 5.6x4 Semi-Antique Persians, 3.6x6.3		$45
Old Ferraghan, jewelled design	6.10x4.5	75.00	**Fine Hamadan,** thick, firm	4.9x7.8	75.00
Kurdish Sereband, small figures		75.00	Hamadan, very fine rug	10.11x3.4	75.00
Antique Western Persian rugs, 4x7 Fine semi-antique Shiraz, 3.10x5.3 Sturdy Persians, ivory borders, 3.8x7 Palm leaf center Hamadans, semi-antique Hamadans, Kurdistans, medallion centers Semi-antique Mossuls, blue ctrs., 3.6x6.6		$55	Genghi, unusual value	10.11x3.5	55.00
			Karabagh, rose ground	15.9 x3.9	75.00
			Western Persian rug	13.9 x3.7	75.00
			Camel's hair rug, antique	13.9 x3.8	85.00
			Kurdish Bidjar, old type	14.6 x3.8	65.00
			Two antique Fereghans	13.3 x3.3	75.00
			Two Kurdish Sereband rugs	13.5 x3.6	95.00

7th Floor Corner Building

SINGLE TAXERS LIST VICTORIES OF GEORGE PLAN

Fiftieth Anniversary of His Book 'Progress and Poverty' Widely Commemorated

How the single tax theory expounded by Henry George is being put into practice in the United States, in several "islands" of economic rent, is shown in a series of four articles, of which this is the first.

With currents from the world-wide conference in Edinburgh and the continent-wide congress in Pittsburgh, Pa., gathering some further momentum from lesser meetings scheduled throughout the year, the tide of interest in single tax continues to surge against the generally accepted economic thought as single taxers everywhere commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of Henry George's book, "Progress and Poverty."

Advocates of the Georgian theory are able to point here and there to headlands of old taxation systems which are yielding before the continuous ebb and flow of the single tax movement. Further, they claim many harbors where Henry George's ingratiating philosophy has scoured out calm bays of acceptance of the single tax theory. And, finally, they cite numerous instances where emancipation from multi-taxation through the substitution of an economic rent based entirely on land values, is resulting in an admirable state of society.

Evidences of Growth

Among manifestations which single taxers cite as evidence of the practicability and applicability of their theories and as encouraging indications of the growing influence of "Progress and Poverty" are the following:

The successful operation of the Pittsburgh Graded Tax Law—which is said to come nearer to the Georgian ideal in the Pennsylavania steel city than any other community of its size and population—and the growing favor toward its adoption by several Pennsylavania cities of the third class.

The recent victory of the British Labor Party, by which both Ramsay MacDonald and Philip Snowden are committed, through pre-election promises, to the proposal of taxing land values rather than products and processes.

The tendency of Canada toward lower tariffs, which single taxers attribute in a considerable degree to the wide circulation of Georgian theories throughout the Dominion.

The increasing demand in Denmark for wider taxation of land values, as well as free-trade, on the part of the most numerous organized group of Danish people, the small farmers.

24 Nations Represented

The world-wide interest in the International Conference to Promote Land Value Taxation and Free Trade held in Edinburgh, Scotland, this summer, as in licated by the attendance of approximately 600 delegates from 24 nations, some of whom were officially sent by the nations they represented.

The continuing demand for single tax literature, particularly the writings of Henry George.

And, finally, the degree of success enjoyed by the thirteen single tax enclaves, or community "islands" in which land value taxation is practically applied.

These evidences are being pointed to by Single Taxers as proving in part the tenability of Henry George's economic reasoning. Of the single tax enclaves referred to, nine are in the United States, two in Europe and one in Australia.

These enclaves, varying in age from 33 years down to the merest infant, cover 921 square miles, yield a rent of $633,013, and have a population of approximately 10,000. Their importance in the eyes of single taxers consists in the fact that, by following the Georgian theory so far as they are able under existing laws and conditions, these enclaves have proved in most cases not only economically successful but at the same time have produced within their borders a high type of public-spirited citizenry and a wider social sense.

Furthermore, the fact that in all the enclaves there has been but one conviction of felony, indicates how even an approximation of Henry George's ideals goes far toward eliminating crime and poverty, according to the enclavians.

"Primary Wrong" Found

They point to Henry George's declaration that: "The wide-spreading social evils which everywhere oppress men amid an advancing civilization, spring from a great primary wrong—the appropriation, as the exclusive property of some men, of the land on which and from which all must live."

To show how this "primary wrong" may be alleviated, if not wholly corrected, these enclavians have begun by making fiscal adjustments more in keeping with Henry George's proposal. Hence the enclaves generally have two fundamental practices: They levy an economic rent—that is the rent of site-value alone, for the benefit of the community, whether the land is used or not; and they exempt from direct taxation all improvements.

But single taxers insist that the application of Georgian ideals carry the communities where such ideals are applied far beyond mere fiscal reform. The words of Benjamin Ide Wheeler, when he was president of the University of California, illustrate the point:

"From the teachings of Henry George," said he, "there flows a stream of idealism that seldom has been equaled. Whenever you find single taxers you find men and women who are interested in what is going on in the world for reasons other than personal reward. They are earnestly seeking the good for their own sake, and for what they believe to be the good of the country."

Two Groups Defined

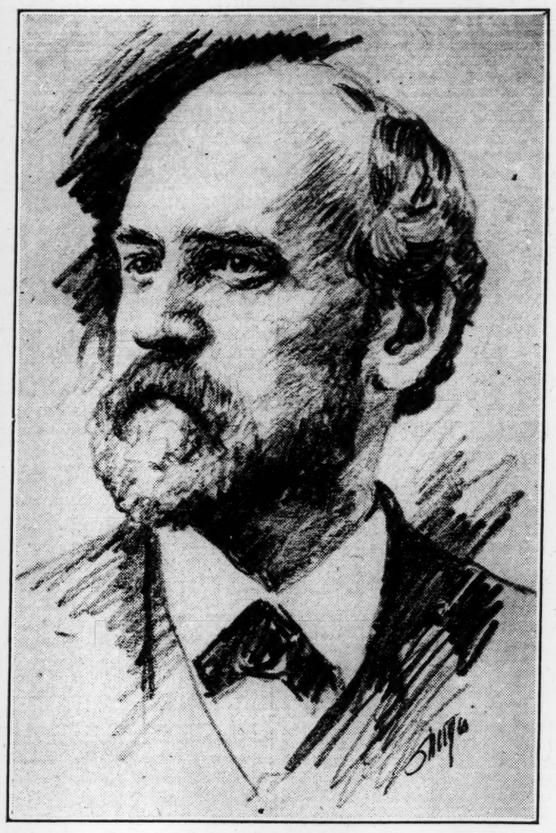
How accurate his judgment, may be shown from a brief survey of the single tax colonies now flourishing—or otherwise—in the United States. Broadly speaking, these may be classed in two groups: the extensive and the intensive.

The former group is mainly concerned with extending the enclavical area over a broad territory and obtaining the most favorable sites for the future expansion of the single tax idea. But thus casting the enclavical pebble in the exclavical pond, the advocates of the system expect that widening circles of single tax will expand so definitely and actually on the map that their claims of social and economical betterment may not be ignored. Typical of this type of enclave are those of Tahanto, in Harvard, of Shakerton, Ayer, and of Trapelo at Kendal Green, all in Massachusetts.

The intensive group of enclaves, like those at Fairhope, Ala., and Arden, Del., are principally occupied with developing along single tax lines the land already acquired. Added to the fact that they have been long established, Fairhope being the oldest of the enclaves, these intensive enclaves—through the utilization of surplus rentals on public improvements rather than on increasing area—have reached the proportions of "show places" of single tax and hence have received more publicity than the extensive type.

Nevertheless the one group complements the other, and a survey of both is necessary for a comprehensive idea of the present status of the movement. They will be dealt with in greater detail in succeeding installments of this series.

He Believed Poverty a Crime



HENRY GEORGE

Doheny Acquires Fall's 'Ritos' Ranch

ALAMOGORDO, N. M. (AP)—The far-flung lands of the Tres Ritos Ranch, once the pride of Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior, are now the property of Edward L. Doheny, oil magnate.

An action described as an untangling of the affairs of the Tres Ritos Land Company resulted in Mr. Doheny's acquisition of the ranch at a special master's sale. Doheny's representatives paid $132,461.81 for the ranch. The sale was made to satisfy a note given to the oil man Dec. 20, 1928, for $124,000, at 6 per cent interest. The note covered a personal mortgage held by Mr. Doheny.

Doheny and Fall representatives who consummated the deal here pointed out the transaction was a mere formality with the view of keeping the affairs of the land company legally straight. They reiterated Mr. Doheny has specified Mr. Fall may have his residence on the ranch and a part of the property as long as he wishes.

Secretary Good Has Passed On

WASHINGTON (AP) — James W. Good, Secretary of War, has passed on.

When he entered the Cabinet of President Hoover, he was familiar with the needs of the army through long legislative experience.

He had served as a member of the House of Representatives for 12 years, from 1909 to 1921, and rose to the important position of chairman of the House Appropriation Committee. In that capacity Mr. Good had much to do with the formulation of the appropriations for the War Department as he had specialized in the allotment of funds for military defense.

He had been one of the principal sponsors of the budget system and was able to advise the President on questions of centralizing government expenditures. His appointment to the Cabinet post was in recognition of his activities as "pre-convention western manager" of the Hoover campaign, which led to the nomination of Mr. Hoover as the Republican presidential candidate at the Kansas City convention in 1928. During the campaign he was in charge of the western headquarters of the Republicans and was a leader in the task of winning the middle western farmers to the Republican standard.

Mr. Good was a native of Iowa, having been born at Cedar Rapids on Sept. 24, 1866. After being graduated from Coe College in his native state and the law school of the University of Michigan he entered upon the practice of law. In 1906 he was elected to his first public office, city attorney of Cedar Rapids.

Upon the conclusion of his service in Congress he returned in 1921 to law practice in Chicago, in which he continued until his appointment as Secretary of War. Under the War Department fell the task of caring for the inland waterways and Mr. Good's familiarity with the Mississippi Valley stood him in good stead in that work.

Propaganda Theme Taken by Institute

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINTER PARK, Fla.—Power exerted by propagandists, lobbyists and all the agencies for the control and formation of public opinion that have recently come before the attention of Congress will be among the problems discussed at the Second Annual Institute of Statesmanship at Rollins College early in January. The central theme will be, "The Formation of Public Opinion."

According to Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of the college and originator of the institute: "Late revelations as to the change of ownership of the press and the organized forces at work shaping public opinion make especially timely a consideration of these agencies through which opinion is formed," said Dr. Holt' "especially in their relationship to democratic government."

Leading students of public opinion will be invited to discuss such topics as "How Public Opinion Is Made," "Recent Developments in the Press," "What Should Be the Relation of the Press to Foreign Policy?" "Radio and Public Opinion," "Radio and the Press," "Should the Radio Be Government Controlled?" "The Press and Anglo-American Relations," "Public Utilities and Public Opinion," "The Rôle of the Editor in Forming Public Opinion," "Public Opinion and Party Government," "The Press and Latin-American Relations" and "The Newspaper as a Public Utility."

Mexican Candidate Waits for Congress

MEXICO CITY (AP)—A published statement of Jose Vasconcelos, defeated Mexican Presidential candidate, that he would come to Mexico City shortly is accepted here as assurance he would attempt no armed movement at present in support of his claims of fraud in the election on Sunday of his opponent, Pascual Ortiz Rubio.

Otherwise his statement, while claiming the election really was won by him, indicated, it was believed, a disposition to wait and see what acton the Mexican Congress would take.

A Guaymas dispatch to El Universal quoted Señor Vasconcelos as follows:

"I am the only person who has authority today in Mexico emanating directly from the people. I am the President-elect and I am only waiting for Congress to give way before the evidence."

He said he would rest in Guaymas for a few days before returning to Mexico City. His trip to the capital was planned to put an end to rumors he would leave Mexico City for the United States.

LEAGUE DECRIES AGE LIMITS IN BIG BUSINESS

Consumers' Organization Stresses High Social Cost of Mass Production

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Modern trends toward mergers, resulting in "new forms of absentee ownership" in industry; establishment of fixed age limits for workers and continued exploitation of unskilled, unorganized labor, demand increased vigilance and activity by social welfare organizations, Mrs. Florence Kelley, general secretary of the National Consumers' League, asserted at the organization's thirtieth anniversary. Delegates from 16 state organizations attended.

After reviewing some of the milestones in industry which have been passed since the league was organized in 1899, Mrs. Kelley referred to the complexity of modern industrial problems and declared that "organized, scrupulous consumers" must seek an answer to the question: "How can industry be made to pay its social cost?"

"New unimaginable pools of fluid capital dazzle our eyes and minds with the miracles they make possible," she declared. "But our concern cannot be with miracles. We have to seize every opportunity to relate to those miracles their cost in human life and happiness. We have to seek the facts, the ever-changing facts; as we are doing today.

"Industrial administrators, acting for myriads of unknown stockholders, feel responsible only to them, not to the communities where the workers live, not to the workers themselves."

Characterizing the practice of establishing age limits for workers as "the latest accompaniment of mass production." Mrs. Kelley declared such discriminations were the "worst of all oppressions since chattel slavery." In a famous chain of restaurants the age limit is set at 25 years for waitresses, she added, in strenuous occupations at 32 years for men and at 35 to 40 in ordinary occupations.

Dr. Broadus Mitchell, of Johns Hopkins University, speaking on "Industrial Transition in the South," urged the need of organization in southern industries. This must be accomplished either by an extensive organization campaign, he declared, or by a "gradual infiltration" of sentiment based on the workers' "sovereign right to organize."

Dr. Lois MacDonald, of the Southern Summer School for Industrial Women Workers, spoke on "The South and Public Opinion"; and Miss Margaret Bowen, of Elizabethton, Tenn., on "The Elizabethton Strike from Within."

Beaux-Arts Medal Goes to Harvard

The Harvard School of Architecture has been awarded the medal to universities of the American group of the Societé des Architectes Diplomés par le Gouvernement Français, according to word received in Boston.

This medal is awarded to that school which, in a given year, has shown the best record of accomplishment in the teaching of architecture along the lines followed by the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris.

The award is made partly on the basis of drawings sent and partly on a careful investigation by a committee of the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design.

'MECHANICAL WIZARDS' ARE FARMERS' AIDS

City Man Beholds Horses, Hogs, and Sheep in All Their Glory at Show

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—"Remarkable, how farming has changed," the city man muses, and he thinks of the electric light, electric power, the tractor, motorcar, combined reaper-thresher, milking devices and the like. Ford, Edison, McCormick—the "mechanical wizards" are recalled.

But until he attends an event such as the American Royal Livestock Show being held here this week the city dweller seldom realizes how farm life has changed in realms outside of the mechanical. At the Royal he comes abruptly upon the advance in animal husbandry.

In the arena long rows of cattle are judged day after day, receive ribbons and awards. In adjoining sheds the sheep and hog judging rings are busy. Nights the main arena is the scene of brilliant horse shows, with an average of 6000 spectators in "the bowl."

In the hog department the prize winner was raised in yards without mud wallows. With sanitary methods of hog raising ton litters are raised in 180 days or less.

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Feed them to the children;
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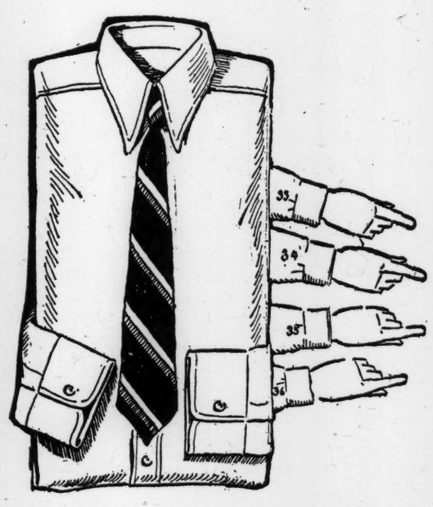

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Neckband sizes 13½ to 18
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Neck Sizes	13½	14	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17	17½	18
Sleeve Sizes	33	34	35	36						

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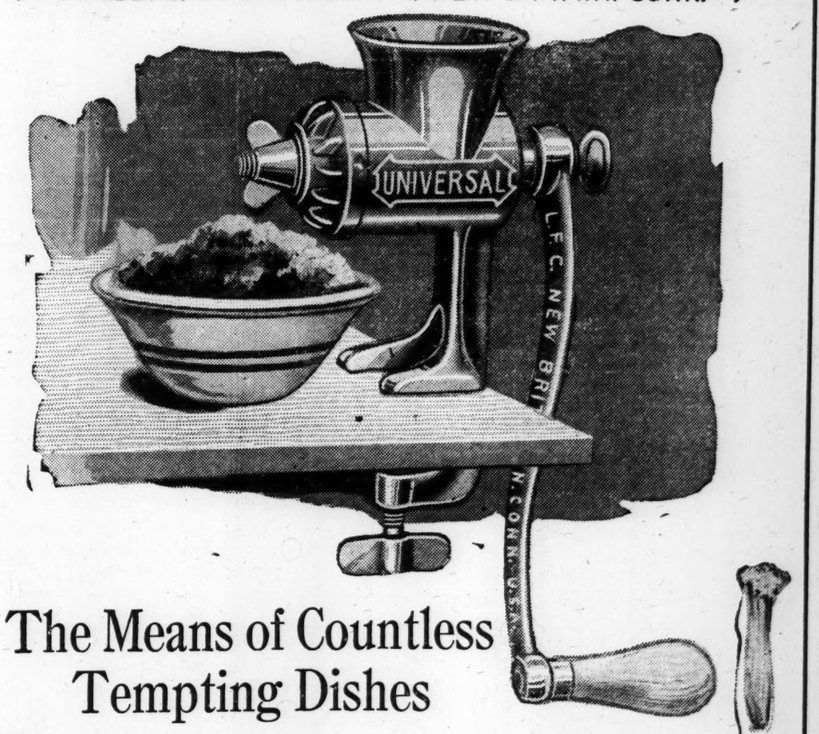

The Means of Countless Tempting Dishes

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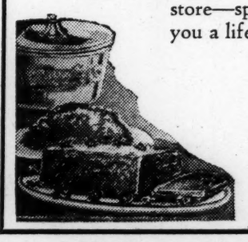
It pays for itself quickly by transforming leftover meats into tasty pot pies, meat cakes, hash and other appetizing foods.

You'll like the clean, shear-like way the UNIVERSAL Chopper cuts the food, coarse, medium, fine or extra fine, as desired—without crushing or grinding. Self-sharpening blades always keen—rust-proof, easy to clean—four sizes to choose from at your nearest hardware dealer or department store—specify UNIVERSAL, the food chopper made to give you a lifetime of service.



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Employment to Be Given Thousands by Response to Hoover Prosperity Call

RAILWAY HEADS PLEDGE EFFORTS TO AID HOOVER

Inform President Program of Construction Will Be Speeded Up

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—As the first of the industrial groups he invited to confer with him on the national economic situation, 14 leading railroad and business executives met with the President in the White House and assured him of their wholehearted co-operation in his "prosperity maintenance" program.

The transportation executives informed the President that their roads would proceed with their full program of construction and development work without regard to the recent stock market situation and that they would urge a similar course upon their associates in the same business.

The hearty response of the railroad chiefs was a most auspicious beginning for the President's great undertaking. The confidence and cooperation of the transportation executives adds greatly to the success of the President's endeavor to overcome fears and apprehensions arising as a result of the stock market liquidation, and by thus infusing a spirit and tone of assurance and activity to take advantage of financial sources made available by the stock market situation and put to work in the industrial field.

Statement by Executives

Immediately following the meeting, which lasted an hour and was held in the Cabinet room of the Executive offices of the White House, the following statement was given out by the transportation leaders:

"The railway presidents were unanimous in their determination to co-operate in the maintenance of employment and business progress. It was stated that the railways which they represented would proceed with full programs of construction and betterments without any reference to recent stock exchange fluctuations; that they would canvass the situation as to further possibilities of expansion, and that among these particular railways it appeared that the total volume of such construction work already indicated an increase during the next six months over the similar period of last year.

"It was agreed that the whole question should be taken up at the meeting of the railway executives, convening in Chicago next Friday, with a view to securing co-operation of all railways in the United States in such program. At that time steps will be taken to canvass the railways to determine the exact amount of construction and betterments which can be undertaken over the forthcoming year and during the next six months.

"The railway executives felt that it was desirable that similar conferences should be called in other industrial groups and that some method of co-ordination of their different activities should be developed."

Personnel of Conference

Participating in this notable gathering were: Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce; Richard H. Aishton, president of the American Railway Association; W. W. Atterbury, president Pennsylvania Railroad Company; J. J. Bernet, president Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company; P. E. Crowley, president New York Central Lines; Agnew T. Dice, president Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company; Fairfax Harrison, president Southern Railway Company; L. F. Loree, president Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company; Jeremiah Milbank, Southern Railway Company; J. J. Pelley, president New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company; Fred W. Sargent, railway representative upon United States Chamber of Commerce and president of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company; Julius Barnes, chairman of the board, United States Chamber of Commerce, and William Butterworth, president United States Chamber of Commerce.

It was explained that the President conferred with the transportation group first as the American Railway Executives Association holds its annual meeting in Chicago Nov. 22, and it was his desire to present his plans to them so they could take the matter under consideration at their convention.

All of the business leaders present expressed their confidence in the fundamental soundness of business and industrial conditions in the country and their assurance that they would co-operate with the President in his project of quickening the productive forces and agencies.

The President's plans call for the railroads undertaking without further delay such construction work as they may be contemplating and through these projects throwing open thousands of jobs in their organizations and in the plants supplying them the necessary building material. The carriers of the country have been extremely prosperous this year, and it is the President's proposal that they now engage in expansion and other construction work they planned to undertake.

Financial Conference Arranged

Following the railroad executives' meeting the President and Mr. Mellon conferred with members of the advisory council of the Federal Reserve oBard. No outside bankers participate in this conference. At this gathering the President will get a first-hand report of the financial situation and also lay his views and plans before the controlling bankers.

Members of the council are: Arthur M. Heard, New Hampshire; W. C. Potter, New York; Levi L. Rue, Philadelphia; Harris Creech, Cleveland; John Poole, Washington; J. P. Butler Jr., New Orleans; F. E. Wetmore, Chicago; W. W. Smith, Missouri; Theodore Wold, Minneapolis; Peter Goebel, Kansas City; B. A. McKinney, Dallas; and F. L. Lipman, San Francisco.

In addition to the agricultural, general business and labor groups who will meet with the President and heads of the Government, calls have also gone out to a number of construction organizations. Among these associations are: National Lumber Manufacturers, National Brick Association, National Association of Realtors, National Engineers Council, Associated General Contractors and the American Road Builders Association.

The President is giving his whole time and attention to the great economic task he has undertaken. All engagements not relating to this question have been cancelled and the entire organization of the executive department has turned to the work of mobilizing the industrial and business resources of the country.

Moody Sees New Era of Investing Coming

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The credit situation is being "righted and made wonderfully and remarkably sound," and this is the most important factor in this great period of liquidation of stocks, John Moody, financial analyst, and president of Moody's Investors Service, publishing Moody's Manual, told the Chicago Association of Commerce.

"I think it is perfectly safe to predict," Mr. Moody said, "that long before next spring you will see time money lending in Wall Street at 4 per cent, and you will see call money going a-begging at 3½ or 4 per cent. Money will be easier all over the country, and that ease will be helped a little by the mild recession in business, which should naturally come along, and probably is beginning to show itself a little now.

"The country is not going to the dogs. In fact, I think 1930, when we look back on it a year or so hence, will continue to be a part of the great and wonderful modern period of business progress which is now characteristic of the United States. I do not see anything in sight of any kind that can seriously interfere with the great rôle of progress of this country.

"There is no danger now ahead of us such as seemed to exist a month or two ago which threatened, if it went on, to undermine the whole country, business stability, financial stability, and everything else.

"What we are going to see within the coming year after this smoke clears away is a tremendously increasing interest in real investments. The old bond market which was passed up by everybody is going to come into existence again. People are going to buy mortgages again."

FEDERAL FUNDS TO HELP EXTEND ACTIVE PERIOD

(Continued from Page 1)

indicated he would greatly increase expenditures this year. Last year President Coolidge estimated expenditures would be $50,000,000 on rivers and harbors, and $30,000,000 on flood relief. Mr. Hoover's advance estimates call for at least $15,000,000 additional on these items.

More Ships to Be Built

3. Merchant marine:

Award of ocean mail contracts pending before the Interdepartmental Committee will mean construction of new vessels worth hundreds of millions. Six lines are now seeking contracts: The United States Lines; Matson Line; Gulf, Brazil, River Platte Line; Gulf-West Mediterranean; Grace Line and Columbian Steamship Lines. The United States Lines seeks to purchase the Shipping Board's American-Diamond and the America-France lines. With ocean mail contracts awarded them the Government is in a position to advance these lines three-quarters of the total cost of new vessels, at nominal interest rates. One estimate says 30 new vessels, costing $200,000,000, will be built under this provision.

4. Agriculture:

Congress has established the Federal Farm Board to handle a $500,000,000 revolving fund for agriculture. So far $150,000,000 has been appropriated. Expectation is for an equal or larger fund of credit to be made available this year. For eight years the farmers' purchasing power has been below normal. The unprecedented prosperity of the period has occurred with one third of the Nation having sub-normal purchasing power. Beginning almost immediately the purchasing power of this part of the population, it is pointed out, will increase markedly.

5. Exports:

The chief development of business in the past decade, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce statement just published, has been the expansion of exports—now reaching over $5,000,000,000 annually. It is believed that in this field there is great hope for the automobile trade.

6. Labor:

Business stagnation inevitably takes its heaviest toll from the unemployed. Mr. Hoover has expressed his consciousness of this in various economic studies which he has authorized, beginning with the Harding unemployment conference of 1921. Studies in the mobilization of man power have been made and are ready for any business emergency which may arise.

BILL WOULD DISCARD 100 OBSOLETE LAWS

WASHINGTON (AP)—The first legislative step to rid the recodified United States code of laws of thousands of obsolete acts was taken when Chairman Fitzgerald of the House Revision of Laws Committee introduced a bill to eliminate more than 100 laws affecting the War, Navy and Interior Departments.

The Ohioan believes the code, consisting of more than 5,000,000 words, could be reduced a third in size by the eliminating of laws, some of which were passed during or before the Civil War.

Added Evidence Given of Sound Trade Outlook in United States

(Continued from Page 1)

Some temporary slackening of demand may result from stock market losses, and the psychological reaction it has caused, but we do not expect any drastic or serious changes in the business outlook.

Radio Corporation of America

By MAJ.-GEN. JAMES G. HARBORD, *President*

There should be no more convincing report of the good condition of our industry than the statement of operations of the Radio Corporation of America and subsidiary companies which was issued on Nov. 15.

The report, for the quarter ended on Sept. 30, 1929, shows a gross income of $63,272,926.28 from sales, communications, real estate operations and other income. From that is deducted $54,543,536.67 for general operating and administrative expenses, depreciation, cost of sales patent amortization (estimated), federal income tax, and accrued reserve for year and adjustments.

Surplus and profits for the quarter ending Sept. 30 were $8,729,389.61, and the surplus profits for the nine months ending Sept. 30 were $13,725,876.72.

National Bank of the Republic

By DAVID R. FORGAN, *Vice-Chairman*

The besetting sin of the American people, to my mind, is overdoing. This is true in all departments of life from sports to speculation. There is no doubt that the public was in the stock market to a greater extent than ever before in history, and when the psychological moment came the result, naturally, was to overdo greatly the legitimate squeezing out of inflation.

The country, and particularly the financial part of it, has shown unprecedented strength. No failures of any consequence have occurred.

It now appears that the panic is definitely over and, in my opinion, the results to general business, while they cannot escape being detrimental, will not be seriously so.

The lowering of money rates, which is bound to come, will be distinctly favorable to general business. With the hysteria gone and confidence restored, there is not any reason why the stock market panic should not be very soon forgotten.

W. T. Grant Co.

By W. T. GRANT

The W. T. Grant Company now operates 270 department stores from Maine to Florida and westward to Montana and Texas. This wide spread of our stores keeps us interested in developments practically throughout the United States. Our total sales this year will be about $68,000,000, which will be about 20 per cent greater than last year, part of which is because of new stores, but our old stores will also show substantial gains in sales. The rate of profit this year is higher than last year.

The current financial position of our company is strong, and no curtailment in our expansion program is contemplated. Our company has canceled no orders, and plans for spring are rapidly assuming tangible form.

I realize, as do many of the men whom I have met in the past few weeks, that there has been but little reduction in buying power for the great mass of commodities and practically no reduction in the earning power of the people of our country. Much of the so-called losses one hears about are paper profit losses, and there has been but little loss of capital. There has been no loss in the real credit plus capital in the country. There has been a credit deflation in the securities markets which should provide huge reservoirs of credit for legitimate business needs.

Out of this leveling process in the security markets will come beneficial results which no one can see at this time. We look forward without hesitancy to a prosperous spring period in 1930.

Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co.

By H. A. SCANDRETT, *President*

Answering your message, our net income before interest charges for the first 10 months of this year was substantially the same as for the same period last year. Current earnings are running slightly under last year, principally due to decrease in grain and lumber shipments.

We believe net income after all interest will not be substantially less than it was in 1928 when we earned after all interest charges, including 5 per cent on adjustment bonds, $9,261,971, or the equivalent of $5 per share on the 1,191,750 shares of preferred stock outstanding and $2.81 per share on the 1,174,060 of common stock outstanding.

We have already placed orders for 50,000 tons of new rail for next year, and are planning other extensive improvements to our property as well as the purchase of additional equipment.

Florsheim Shoe Co.

By MILTON S. FLORSHEIM, *Chairman*

Our fiscal year closed on Oct. 31, and preliminary figures indicate the best year in volume and net profits in our history. Our cash position is exceedingly satisfactory. Cash, Government and municipal securities amount to $4,633,610; indebtedness of all kinds, exclusive of taxes, $141,442. Orders for the coming season are coming on nicely, and we are looking at the future with considerable confidence.

Air Reduction Co., Inc.

By A. R. LUDLOW, *First Vice-President*

The Air Reduction Company's products, mostly oxygen, acetylene and carbide, are sold to manufacturers and users of metals throughout the entire country from our 80 odd manufacturing plants and over 100 warehouses. Detailed reports received by us this week from our managers over the entire territory indicate a slight decrease in volume. This is far from discouraging when you consider that October was by far our largest month in volume of sales, and that the volume of business done by us over the past six months was the peak.

Our sales covering the past six weeks have been off in the motor industry. This is only by comparison with the motor peak sales earlier in the year. In fact, our sales to the same motor companies the past October were greater than the same period a year ago. If there had been no break in the stock market we would have considered our slight decrease in sales in November to date as only seasonal.

Our earnings per share for the year to date are in excess of any comparable period. Our November forecast for earnings based on shipments for the first half of the month is that the month will be better than November last year, when we made an excellent showing.

Southern Pacific Co.

By PAUL SHOUP, *President*

The fear responsible for the stock market panic had nothing to do in this section with business conditions. The headlong declines are, as we see it, due to speculative building on a foundation of overconfidence.

Our traffic this year up to today has been good all along our lines, and in substantial accord with our forecast made last spring. September decreases compared with the year before are largely due to late frosts affecting crops.

We believe that with the restoration of public confidence so that there is no longer fear of further general declines in the stock market, the situation will be materially helped. Of course, with prices for securities determined by auction in New York stock markets, and other markets with many sellers and no bidders, we have a condition that is destructive to public confidence, but we feel assured that period has now passed. Certainly it is not an acceptable situation where the credit value of securities throughout the country is determined by panic prices on the stock exchange on the relatively small volume of trade compared with the total value of the securities affected.

The President has taken a constructive step at the proper time which is bound to be very helpful. With fear removed as to further depression in the credit value of corporations and individuals throughout the country, and the constructive and co-ordinated action of industry under the President's leadership, it seems altogether reasonable to suppose that the adverse effects of the securities panic should be of brief duration.

Trans-America Corp.

By A. P. GIANNINI, *President*

Trans-America Corporation is a holding company engaged primarily in the ownership of bank stocks. In consequence, the market depression has in no degree affected the value of the properties represented by the control banks themselves or their potential earning power.

At the present time the assets of the institution included in the Trans-America group aggregate approximately $2,500,000,000.

Earnings for the year will be as good as were those of the several represented companies during 1928. Dividends have been paid continuously since the organization of the corporation, and at the present time are at the annual rate of $1.60 in cash and 4 per cent in stock.

The outlook for the balance of the year is highly satisfactory, and we believe our stockholders will have no occasion to feel dissatisfied with the returns on their investment.

W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.

By H. L. TINKHAM, *President*

In my opinion, general business conditions throughout the United States are fundamentally sound. I do not believe that the events of the past few weeks in the securities market will seriously disturb business.

So far as the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company is concerned, we have enjoyed a very prosperous year. The production of our factories in Brockton, Mass., for the 10 months ending Nov. 1, 1929, is 12 per cent ahead of the corresponding period for a year ago. This volume is from our 125 stores and the many retail dealers we sell throughout the United States where we do not have our own stores.

I look for good business well into 1930.

Browne & Sharpe Mfg. Co.

By HENRY D. SHARPE, *President*

From our knowledge of machine tool industry, we believe there is nothing to cause any fear of an undue recession of activity. Makers of machine tools generally have unfilled orders of considerable amount and no expectation of cancellations.

The business demands of the American people are too many, and the splendid exhibition of skill and strength of the Federal Reserve System too patent to permit more than a hesitation in placing business following the stock market panic as well as the house cleaning going on in connection with brokerage and bank loans.

The Nation will quickly realize that the cessation of the orgy of speculation will be followed only by a period of good business activity.

U. S. First Secretary at Ottawa Resigns

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—A second resignation from the United States diplomatic service has taken place. Maj. Dorsey Newson, first secretary of the United States Legation here, has resigned and will go into business life in New York.

Major Newson has a distinguished record and has been in the American diplomatic service since the war. His resignation post-dated that of the Minister, William Phillips, by a few days.

A new first secretary has been appointed by Washington. Benjamin Riggs, who has been on the foreign service at Washington for three years, comes to Ottawa to succeed Major Newson. Mr. Riggs has seen service in the American embassies in Rome and Madrid.

YOUNGQUIST NAME UP

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nomination of G. A. Youngquist of Minnesota to be an assistant attorney-general in charge of prohibition enforcement, succeeding Mabel Walker Willebrandt, has been referred to a subcommittee by the Senate Judiciary committee. Senator Borah (R.), Idaho, was appointed chairman, and the other members are Senators Deneen (R.), Illinois, and Overman (D.), North Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA PLANS $60,000,000 FOR NEW WORK

Civic and Private Leaders Confer on Program of Construction

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA — Municipal authorities and industrial leaders here are prepared to uphold the hands of President Hoover in his effort to help the American people to assimilate present prosperity, by releasing Philadelphia's quota of reserve work and materials.

At a preliminary meeting of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Harry A. Mackey, Mayor, announced that the city is prepared to go ahead with construction that will amount to approximately $60,000,000 and give employment to 60,000 workers for the next 18 months.

The committee's meeting was hurriedly called in an effort to make a quick response to Mr. Hoover's summons to the industry of the Nation to release as much of the Nation's prosperity as possible. Nearly 100 of Philadelphia's prominent manufacturers, producers, public service heads and merchants attended and, while they were not prepared to give exact figures, it was intimated that the volume of private work contemplated will more than match the city's program.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the Bell Telephone Company, the buildings trades and a number of large manufacturing plants are reported to have work programs that will amount to several hundred million dollars.

A resolution was adopted tendering Mr. Hoover congratulations of the people of Philadelphia "upon his vision of the situation and of the speedy development of plans to meet it." The resolution also provided for the calling at the earliest possible date of a meeting of "the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Mayor of Philadelphia, heads of state, county and municipal units throughout the surrounding counties, as well as heads of business organizations to take an inventory of the situation and press forward all possible work so that the necessary impetus will be given to the country's actual prosperity."

Mayor Mackey's figures, which he said will be translated into action at a meeting of the heads of all city departments to be called immediately, provide for $23,800,000 to be expended by the Department of Public Works for highways, water, sewerage and sanitation; Department of Public Welfare, $1,250,000; Wharves, Docks and Ferries, $1,500,000; Department of Health, $3,000,000; Department of City Transit, $2,390,000; Convention Hall, $5,000,000 and airport construction, $1,000,000. There will be slight increases in some of these figures to bring the total to approximately $60,000,000, he said.

The Mayor supplemented his figures by stating that city engineers had assured him that 1000 men can be employed for 18 months for every $1,000,000 of expenditures. The city's work, therefore, will provide 60,000 men with jobs for the next year and a half. Coincident with the Mayor's statement it was announced that the Board of Education has authorized the expenditure of $8,000,000 during 1930, most of which will be for construction.

Turkey to Change Day of Its Sabbath

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEYOGLU, Turkey—A new reform, that of changing the Turkish sabbath from Friday to Sunday, which will rank in importance with the suppression of the fez and the veil and the changing of the language characters will probably be introduced by act of Parliament in the course of the next few weeks.

This will mean that the "faithful" will have to work on a day which for 13 centuries has been strictly observed as a holy day and learn to go to their mosques on the same day as the Christians worship. Such a change will at first, it is believed, be difficult for the older Moslems who may resent this alteration of Koran laws, but the country will benefit in no small way from a business standpoint.

Hitherto native banks, bourses and similar institutions have been closed on Fridays when the foreign exchanges were open and business has been carried on on Sundays when the foreign markets were closed. In this way two days a week were lost and the decision of President Kemal to remedy this state of affairs marks another step in western progress.

CREDIT BUYING TAKEN AS BASIS OF STABLE TRADE

Lower Interest Rates to Help Finance Companies, Says Economic Analyst

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Installment buying, used by thousands to finance a new car, a new radio, an electric refrigerator, or a washing machine, was pictured as the leader of the forces arrayed against business depression in the United States by members of the National Association of Finance Companies, holding their sixth annual conference here.

"One reason why there will be no very depressed business year in this country," Milan V. Ayers, economic analyst, declared, "is that our system of installment selling will come to the rescue. Many of those hit by the stock market will buy on installments instead of paying cash. In so far as that is done, it will contribute to keeping our factories open, trade moving and workers employed."

The slump in the market was interpreted by several speakers as being of actual benefit to finance companies, because of lower interest rates and easier credit, brought about by the liberation of large amounts of money previously tied up in stocks.

The keynote of the convention was voiced by Arthur W. Newton, vice-president of the First National Bank, Chicago, when he declared that finance companies' paper should be eligible for rediscount at the Federal Reserve Banks.

"However little the critics of installment selling might like it," he said, "the constant increase in the volume and variety of installment selling indicates that it is here to stay. The problem now is not so much how to get business based on installment payments as how to find the money to finance it.

"It appears to me a paradox that the notes of a manufacturer or dealer who has borrowed to carry merchandise not yet sold should be eligible for rediscount, while the paper of a finance company, given to finance merchandise already sold, should not be eligible. Such paper is self-liquidating and just as safe a risk."

From Ocean to Ocean

a constant supply of

OCEAN SPRAY

CRANBERRY SAUCE

is supplying the cranberry need of the American Housewife—delicious with chicken, fowl and turkey—an economical and easy way to serve cranberries. "The dish that tops off the meal."

OCEAN SPRAY PRESERVING CO.
SOUTH HANSON, MASS.

A real treat for Thanksgiving

Cider time is here—enjoy it with Veryfine, the pure, wholesome cider with the real old-fashioned tang. Only cleanly washed selected apples—the pick of the crop—are used in this delicious Thanksgiving drink—that is the reason for its superior flavor. Order yours today.

FOR Thanksgiving

You will enjoy this delicious New England product

If you like old-fashioned mince pies, try making them with Friend's Mince Meat.
Here's a real pure food, made from ingredients of choicest quality, in surroundings of scrupulous cleanliness. Lots of meat, suet, spices, and the good things you'd use if you made it at home.
Yet Friend's is ready to use just as it comes from the can.

Friend's
New England
MINCE MEAT

Ask your grocer, and if he can't supply you, send us the coupon.

Please send me postpaid a full sized can of Friend's Mince Meat. I enclose 30c.

Name: _____

Address: _____

FRIEND BROTHERS, Melrose Station, BOSTON, MASS.

EMPLOYER TOLD TO ASK WORKER'S AID ON BURDENS

More Responsibility Would End Labor Troubles, Says Churchman

Greater participation by employees in the responsibilities of industry was advocated by speakers in the final sessions of the Industrial Relations Conference of The Greater Boston Federation of Churches. Workmen representation with mutual consultations were strongly urged by James Myers, industrial secretary of the Federation Council of Churches.

Mr. Myers advocated labor unions for each plant instead of one for an entire industry. "Labor unions usually start," he said, "where conditions are bad and for this reason the formation of such unions has generally been a signal for struggles between employees and employers, which have aroused a feeling of antagonism against unions." Unions should be formed to prevent labor troubles, he added, and an attitude of good will and friendliness should predominate between labor and industry if the best results are to be derived from labor organization.

"Let the employee be allowed to contribute his knowledge for the good of the business," Mr. Myer said, "and labor troubles will diminish. They view the business from a different angle than the employer and their recommendations should be sound and invaluable."

Industrial conditions will be improved in the proportion to which industry learns to accept the working man as something more important than a mere "hand," said Prof. Norman B. Nash of the Episcopal Theological School of Cambridge.

Regulation of industry so as to reduce unemployment to a minimum was advocated by E. A. Johnson, secretary of the United States Trade Council, who urged old-age pensions as a function of the state, the establishment of public employment bureaus without fees, a minimum working force for each concern in order to keep all the employees on the pay roll at all times, and no overtime work in prosperous periods for regular employees, this work being given to the unemployed.

We have not arrived at the point where the machine has forced men out of work to any alarming extent, Mr. Johnson said, but this time is coming and the issue should be met squarely. Transferring of employees from position to position has served in a measure to prevent throwing men out of work, he added, but this is not a satisfactory solution and will not meet the requirements of the future. Unemployment, he concluded, ought to be a charge on industry.

The three outstanding causes for unemployment, according to Robert Fechner, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, are seasonal, mechanical and cyclical. He advocated control of industry so that production should keep pace with consumption. The loss of the proper balance between these two functions of industry results in unemployment, he said. He insisted that there must be some way to minimize the loss of employment through the development of machinery to take the place of hand skill.

"'Too old at 45' is a cheap headline in newspapers," said C. R. Dooley, industrial manager of the Standard Oil Company, who said that every man should be treated according to his ability and not his age. He told of a concern which has established a new department, that of reclaiming scraps, for the benefit of the older men in its employ and this department had taken care of 125 men and had been developed into a paying proposition. Business should develop open-mindedness on the subject, he asserted, and make a study of openings that would best fit men of advanced years. "Why should industry let men go whose training and experience are invaluable to them?" he asked. He urged that the meeting go on record as against any arbitrary measures to establish age limits.

Edward F. McGrady, of the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor, urged abolition of child labor and greater protection for the workman with regard to compensation laws.

Theatrical News

Cornelia Otis Skinner

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—On the evening of Nov. 17 Cornelia Otis Skinner gave at the Forrest Theater the first of a series of recitals of original character sketches. She will give a changed program at the same theater, afternoon of Nov. 22 and evenings of Nov. 24 and Dec. 1. At the end of her eight program numbers in response to prolonged applause she came again and again before an audience that had been regaled by an evening of personal expression that had included travesty, satire, comedy and tragedy, in the form of monologue sketches.

Miss Skinner has an astonishing command of the localized intonations—the elisions and the sectional peculiarities of speech, as shown in her interpretation of a southern matron in "A Kentucky Picnic," her genial picturing of an Indiana woman under the influence of a Venetian full moon in "In a Gondola," her well-bred speech in a tragic interlude in a Park Avenue house, her genial caricature of a British lady explorer, her faithful portraits of spoiled young women of 1890 and 1929, having their first motorcar rides, departing on ocean liners, or preparing to leave a Paris hotel for New York. Then there was the bitter study of a woman obsessed by the notion that she knew a winning system of placing wagers at Monte Carlo.

Using herself as the one figure in her theater of the imagination, she appeals vividly to her listeners in her ability to persuade them to join in and complete the entertainment. Her use of parts of a sentence when a full sentence is not needed, and even her use of half a word when that is enough to convey the idea, is characteristic of the person of taste and wit. She takes her time to think through every turn of thought in her characterizations, and her varied emotional color is reflected in swiftly changing moods.

She never overpoints a joke, never pauses for a laugh, but covers the period of such a laugh with spontaneous action. The rhythms of her characterizations are varied, and true to the individual portrayed. Her speech is always clear, however it may shrill with some reflection of shallow thinking, or darken with the intensity of a life shaken to its roots. She can be sophisticated, naïve and profoundly simple, as the momentary turn of thought and emotion may require. Always she is a graceful and gracious personage to watch. It is good to see such an artist have her reward of a full house. E. C. S.

Mr. Gillette's Return

Hollis Street Theater, Boston—"Last Performances on the Stage" of William Gillette, in "Sherlock Holmes," a play in four acts by William Gillette and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Direction A. L. Erlanger and George C. Tyler. Evening of Nov. 18, 1929. The cast:

Sherlock Holmes.....William Gillette
Doctor Watson.....Wallis Clark
John Forman.....Brinsley Shaw
Sir Edward Leighton.....Byron Russell
Count Von Stalhburg.....Alfred Ansel
Professor Moriarty.....John Miltern
James Larrabee.....Montague Shaw
Sidney Prince.....William Postance
Alfred Bassick.....J. Augustus Keough
Jim Craigin.....William H. Barwald
Thomas Leary.....Herbert Wilson
"Lightfoot" McTague..Henry Lambert
John .....Fred Tasker
Billy .....Burford Hampden
Parsons .....Donald Campbell
Alice Faulkner.....Peg Entwistle
Mrs. Faulkner..Dorothy Peabody Russell
Madge Larrabee.....Roberta Beatty
Therese .....Kate Byron
Mrs. Smedley.....Rose Kingston

Sherlock Holmes came back to the Hollis Street, which is to say that a beloved stage tradition was once more clothed in flesh and blood. During all the years of his absence, people have been saying of any friend who fancied he could deduce mountainous conclusions from molehill events: "Oh, he's a regular Sherlock Holmes." And perhaps they did not know precisely what that meant. Now they may make sure. Nonchalantly Mr. Gillette assumed the old poses and gestures, living again the character which he has made famous throughout the reading world. The same languid figure in the doorway, the same whimsical smile, the same cool and slow humor, the same delicious finesse. This Sherlock Holmes is authentic. Why not? So far as the public knows, Sherlock Holmes and William Gillette are aliases.

It is scarcely possible to say anything of the play. If one remembers, that suffices; if one cannot remember, never having experienced—well, one is simply out of luck. Perhaps the first scene at the Larrabees' house and that at the Baker Street rooms were most keenly satisfying. For the gas chamber scene—lanterns, ropes, iron-barred window—this seemed too obviously claptrap. As for the final scene at Dr. Watson's, one can sympathize with Conan Doyle, who originally stipulated that the dramatization of his tales should be without love interest.

The support was adequate in nearly every instance, though special appreciation should go to the Professor Moriarty of John Miltern and the Sidney Prince of William Postance, both of whom have played with Mr. Gillette in previous productions. As for congruity, what of a Mrs. Larrabee in ultra-modern evening attire while Professor Moriarty in the disguise of the cabby might have escaped the pages of a volume of Cruikshank caricatures? But, then, no one minded.

What sort of first night must Mr. Gillette have felt it—he who has known so many? The audience was large and responsive, composed principally of people who wanted to be reminded. What the younger generation thought, one may only conjecture. One wonders if they savored fully the rich flavor of finished acting such as the post-war theater never dreams of.

Equity Downs Plan for Sunday Shows

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—By a vote of three to one, 1500 members of the Actors Equity Association Monday afternoon voted against the proposal of producing managers and players that Equity should use its influence to help obtain legislation that would permit a seven-night week for theatrical performances.

A resolution was passed in criticism of the legitimate managers for dealing with cut-rate ticket brokers, and with speculators, in their theater tickets and for the discourteous way regular theaters are operated in their relation to the public, as compared with the gentlemanly conduct of employees of motion picture houses.

Eddie Cantor made one of the chief speeches against the proposed Sunday shows and declared that the managers are to blame for many of the difficulties in which the theater business finds itself today. A petition against Sunday performances signed by many members of the Lambs Club was read.

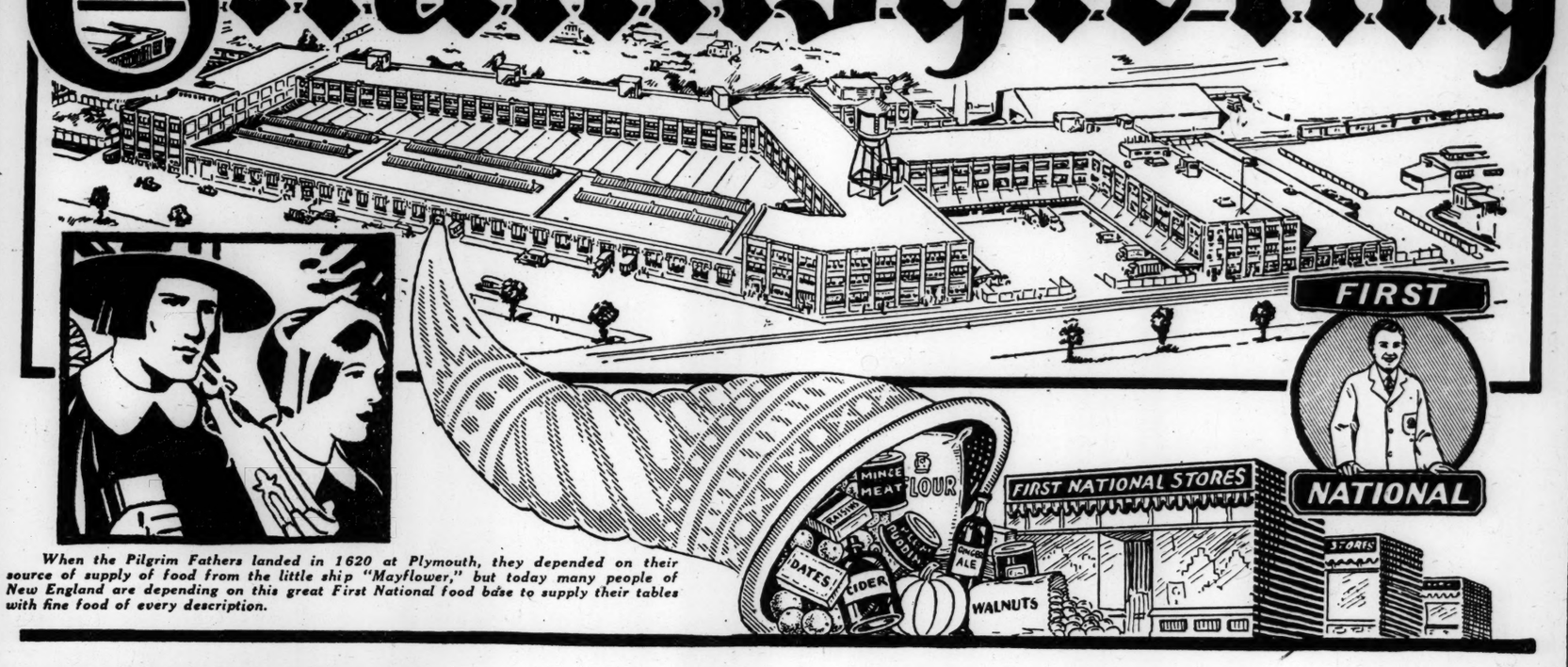
MUZZLING OF DOGS IN CITY PROTESTED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Recommendation that the ordinance requiring muzzling of dogs in New York be supplanted by one requiring that all dogs be kept on leash has just been made by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in a pamphlet, entitled "A Bill of Rights for the City Dog."

In asking for this change in the law the society calls on dog owners to give their support to its efforts to give the dogs of the city "a fairer chance." The present ordinances, the pamphlet declares, are unnecessary and fail to give either proper treatment to dogs or correct protection to the public. An ordinance requiring that all dogs be kept on leash, it is held by the society, would be easier of enforcement, more effective, and more humane.

From the WORLD'S GREATEST FOOD BASE
Fine Foods are Supplied to All New England for
Thanksgiving



When the Pilgrim Fathers landed in 1620 at Plymouth, they depended on their source of supply of food from the little ship "Mayflower," but today many people of New England are depending on this great First National food base to supply their tables with fine food of every description.

Nuts and Fruits

Walnuts	Standard	LB	27c
Walnuts	Diamond Budded	LB	39c
Citron		LB	43c
Lemon Peel		LB	31c
Orange Peel		LB	31c
Layer Figs		LB	29c
Currants		PKG	14c

HOLIDAY COOKING NEEDS

Mince Meat	Almore's	QT	39c
Bell's Seasoning		TIN	9c
Molasses, Finast		SM CAN	17c
Crisco		CAN	25c
Baking Powder	Royal	6-OZ TIN	24c
Cooking Chocolate		½ LB	22c
Pastry Flour	Old Homestead	BAG	95c

HOLIDAY CANDIES

Chocolates, Finast		LB BOX	45c
Chocolates	Richmond	LB BOX	35c
Stuffed Confection		LB JAR	39c
Hard Candy		LB TIN	29c
Campfire Marshmallows		1 LB PKG	23c
Touraine Confection	5 FOR		10c
Popular 5c Candies	3 FOR		10c

HOLIDAY —CAKES—

Holiday Fruit Cake		EA	33c
Pound Cake	Plain, Raisin, Light, Fruit	LB	29c
Macaroons		DOZ	19c
Box Cakes	Assorted 2	PKGS	25c
Chocolate Mocha Cake		EA	23c
Cup Cakes		DOZ	30c
Coffee Rings		EA	17c

—SPECIALS—

Juice Squeezed from Perfect Apples
Cider Gal. Jug **45c** .... *Seeded or Seedless* **Raisins 3** Pkgs. **25c**

A Very Fine Assortment of Walnuts—Brazilians—Pecans—Filberts—Almonds
Mixed Nuts Lb. **25c**

The convenient cheese for slicing—serve with the mince pie!
Loaf Cheese Pimento Lb. 39c — White or Yellow Lb. **37c**

Dromedary Dates Pkg. **19c**

Just the thing for stuffing the turkey! KENNEDY'S SPECIAL 1 Lb. Package 17c
Common Crackers Lb. **16c**

Serve with the turkey—all prepared ready to serve!
Cranberry Sauce Ocean Spray **2** No. 1 Tins **37c**

So easy to prepare a delicious fruit salad—ready to serve!
Fruits for Salad Lge. Can 39c — Small Can **23c**

Serve pale dry ginger ale to the whole family!
Ginger Ale Finast Pale Dry 99c Ctn. of 12 bot. — Canada Dry **3** Bot. **50c**

Easy to make mince pies with None-Such mince meat!
None-Such Mince Meat **2** Pkgs. **25c**

A delicious and famous chocolate cookie, cream filled!
Sunshine Hydrox Lb. **33c**

Prize Bread IT'S ELECTRICALLY BAKED Large Loaf **8c**

—HOLIDAY— SUGGESTIONS

Plum Pudding R&R		NO. 1 CAN	29c
Hallowee Dates		PKG	17c
Mazola Oil		16-OZ TIN	28c
Olive Oil	Virgin Italian	8-OZ TIN	29c
Pop Corn	Little Buster 2	TINS	25c
Squash	Hubbard	LGE TIN	17c
Za-Rex Fruit Syrup		JAR	23c
Cherries	Maraschino Style 5 OZ. BOT 15c	3 OZ. BOT	25c

Preserves—Jams —Jelly—Olive

Finast Preserves	Rasp. or Straw. 16-OZ JAR	25c
Richmond Jam	Rasp. or Straw. JAR	19c
Goblet Jelly	2 JARS	25c
Queen Olives	12-OZ BOT	29c
Stuffed Olives	12-OZ BOT	37c

A Fresh Assortment of All Holiday Foods

FIRST NATIONAL STORES ARE A SAFE PLACE TO ECONOMIZE

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.
Where New England Buys Its Foods

Do Your Thanksgiving Shopping Early

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

BATES COLLEGE HARRIERS WIN

University of Maine Runners Capture Individual N. E. I. A. A. Honors

NEW ENGLAND INTERCOLLEGIATE A. A. CROSS-COUNTRY VARSITY TEAM STANDING

	Pts.
Bates College	30
University of Maine	52
Mass. Institute of Technology	107
University of New Hampshire	121
Northeastern University	164
Rhode Island State College	168
Tufts College	187
Conn. Agricultural College	191
Amherst College	232
Mass. Agricultural College	235
Boston University	244

Although the University of Maine furnished the first two runners to finish in the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association seventeenth annual cross-country run at Franklin Park, Monday afternoon, Bates College captured the varsity team title by placing men in the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth positions in the order of finish, giving them a remarkable team score of 30 points. Maine took second place with a score of 52, placing men first, second, tenth, fifteenth and twenty-fourth.

For the third year in succession Harry L. Richardson '30 and Francis C. Lindsay '30 of the University of Maine, finished in front of the large field of aspirants. This year Richardson and Lindsay duplicated their finish of last season when they finished side by side, but Monday the judges awarded first place to Richardson, while last year the award was given to Lindsay. The time of both runners was 27m. 35 3-5s., which establishes a record for the new course. Seventy-six runners faced the starting gun and 74 finished the five-mile test under adverse conditions. The course was soggy from an all-day rain.

The harriers representing Massachusetts Institute of Technology finished in third place for team honors, with University of New Hampshire, fourth; Northeastern University, fifth; Rhode Island State College, sixth; Tufts College, seventh; Connecticut Agricultural College, eighth; Amherst College, ninth; Massachusetts Agricultural College, tenth, and Boston University, eleventh.

Bates' finishers were Norman Whitten '32, who placed fourth; Wallace Vilas '31, fifth; Ellsworth Hobbs '31, sixth; Charles Cushing '30, seventh, and Wendell Hayes '31, eighth.

In the freshman race, University of New Hampshire took first-place honors, with Bates, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Tufts, Maine, Northeastern, Rhode Island State finishing in the order named.

The first 24 runners in the varsity race and the first five in the freshman race together with their times follow:

VARSITY RACE

Runner and College	Time M.	S.
H. L. Richardson '30, Maine	27	35¾
F. C. Lindsay '30, Maine	27	35¾
H. A. Hazen '32, New Hamp.	28	12¾
Norman Whitten '32, Bates	28	18
Wallace Vilas '31, Bates	28	29
Ellsworth Hobbs '31, Bates	28	44
Charles Cushing '30, Bates	28	48
Wendel Hayes '31, Bates	28	48¼
L. S. Thorsen '30, M. I. T.	28	54
John T. Stanley '30, Maine	28	55
Stuart Jones, Bates	29	
C. N. White '31, Conn. Aggies	29	3
D. B. Gilman '32, M. I. T.	29	3½
B. B. Sheridan, Northeastern	29	6
E. A. Gunning 32, Maine	29	21
E. G. Wiles '30, Tufts	29	24
Russell Chapman, Bates	29	27
G. Bean, Rhode Island State	29	33
A. C. Lazure '32, New Hamp.	29	37
S. A. Richardson '32, N. Hamp.	29	37⅘
J. J. Moran '32, Tufts	29	37⅘
F. E. Crawford '32, Mass. Aggies	29	41
R. K. Baltzer '31, M. I. T.	29	57
R. E. Austin '32, Maine	30	

FRESHMAN RACE

Runner and College	Time M.	S.
Corydon Jordon, Bates	17	6⅕
E. T. Cummings, Tufts	17	22
David DeMoulpied, New Hamp.	17	22⅕
Madison B. Haskell, Maine	17	43
Harry E. Booth, Maine	17	58

J. T. HUNTER WINS AT PINEHURST

Captures Qualifying Medal in Annual Carolina Tournament

PINEHURST, N. C.—With a score of 75, the best amateur performance here this season, J. T. Hunter of North Adams, Mass., won the qualifying medal in the fourteenth annual Carolina tournament, leading a field of 50 golfers.

Hunter, who is a member of Ekwanok, Manchester, Vt., went out in par 36 and came back in 39. He finished eight strokes ahead of his nearest rival, David N. Tallman of Minnikahda, Minn., who had an 83.

Edwin L. Scofield of New York, usually in the early 70s, used up 88 strokes to finish in a tie for third place with William A. Rupp of Buffalo and C. S. Strout of Biddeford, Me. Edmund A. Guggenheim of Roslyn, winner of the fall tournament, withdrew before play started. Last year's winner, Norfleet P. Ray of Toledo, was another who was present, but did not compete.

Hunter settled down to steady play after a slow start. He was long off the tees and straight with his irons. He carded a birdie 4 on the sixth to make up for his 5 on the first. Coming in, he slipped a shot to par on the tenth, eleventh, fourteenth and eighteenth, missing short putts twice.

Four flights were left for match play. The first division qualifiers:

J. T. Hunter, No. Adams, Mass.	36	39	75
David N. Tallman, Minneapolis	40	43	83
E. L. Scofield, New York	43	45	88
C. S. Strout, Biddeford Pool, Me.	44	44	88
William A. Rupp, Buffalo	44	44	88
K. P. Barlow, Montreal	44	45	89
Winthrop Williams, New York	43	46	89
W. D. McGregor, Montclair, N. J.	44	46	90

DODD'S VICTORY IS A GREAT SURPRISE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Only two matches were played Monday in the United States fall scratch squash tennis tournament at the New York Athletic Club, due to the scheduling of only a few matches on account of Class C team matches, and the default of a number of those whose games were set for play.

Norman Dodd caused a great surprise when he defeated W. E. Chambers, of the home club, after a three-game struggle, in which Chambers weakened badly in the last two games, while the young Yale Club player, who graduated from the Class C ranks only last spring, outsteadied and out-placed the home club player, who is a member of the Class A team of the Mercury Foot, to win by a score of 8—15, 15—7, 15—7.

R. Mason Kirkland, also of the home club who ranks in the second 10 of the Association had an easier task to eliminate another Yale Club player, J. C. Davidson, in straight games, 15—7, 15—5.

Murray Taylor, of the Harvard Club, western champion, was among the group which failed to appear, being the first seeded player to be eliminated. The summary:

U. S. FALL SCRATCH SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT—First Round

C. W. Fyfe, Crescent A. C., won from Arthur Goldburg, Yale Club, by default.

F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, won from O. L. Geurnsey, Yale Club, by default.

L. S. Green, City A. C. won from Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, by default.

Norman Dodd, Yale Club, defeated W. E. Chambers, New York A. C., 8—15, 15—7, 15—7.

R. M. Kirkland, New York A. C., defeated J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, 15—7, 15—5.

E. R. Larigan, Crescent A. C., won from Lambert Prettyman, Yale Club, by default.

Barnwell Elliott, New York A. C., won from J. D. Kennedy, Park Avenue S. C., by default.

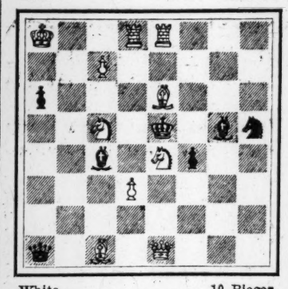
CHESS

by Frederick P. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1149

By A Mari

Black 7 Pieces



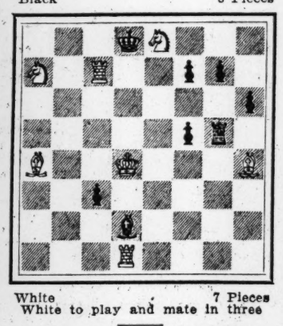
White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1150

By S. Boros

Black 8 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1147. K-Kt3

No. 1148.

1.	Kt-B2	(threat)
2.	Q-B	
1.	———	P-K6
2.	Q-B3ch	
1.	———	B-Q5
2.	QxKt	
1.	———	BPxP
2.	QxKt	
1.	———	B-B
2.	QxP	
Prob. Comp.		R-Kt3
A. Ellerman		

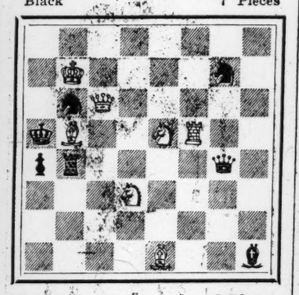
PROBLEM COMPOSITION

Interference Unpinning With Cross-Checks

The present fashion in two-movers dictates that they be thematic. Among themes we have considered pinning, unpinning and cross-checking. The problem given below combines three themes previously dealt with individually. The main or thematic variation allows a check by discovery, releasing the white queen, which mates by interposition.

By W. B. Rice

Black 7 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

NOTES

At the conclusion of the twenty-third game of the Alekhine-Bogoljubow match for the championship of the world, the scene of play reverted to Wiesbaden, where the first eight games were played in the middle weeks of September. The twenty-second game was a Ruy Lopez, with Dr. Alekhine adopting a Capablanca variation of the Steinitz Defense Deferred. The challenger tried an experiment on the seventh move, which turned out badly in spite of ingenious complications. Under the necessity of winning, Bogoljubow found his opponent effectively countering every threat and resigned on the fortieth move. The twentieth game was a trial of will creditable to the title-holder. Finding himself in an inferior position on the sixteenth move, he managed to avoid loss of material until his thirty-ninth, when, by the most careful of play, he brought about a rook ending a pawn down. A draw was the result after 83 moves of play.

The championship of the famous Cercle National at Brussels has been won by E. Lancel. A 15-year-old boy, E. Limbos, came in third.

Games from the Alekhine-Bogoljubow match:

Twentieth Game

RUY LOPEZ

Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black	Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	25 Q-R6ch	K-Kt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	26 BxKt	PxB
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	27 RxP	BxPch
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	28 K-R2	KxR
5 Castles	P-Q3	29 QxPch	K-B
6 P-B3	B-Q2	30 Q-R8ch	K-B2
7 P-Q4	B-K2	31 Q-R7ch	K-B
8 P-Q5	Kt-QKt	32 Q-R8ch	K-B2
9 B-B2	B-Kt5	33 P-Q6	PxP
10 P-B4	QKt-Q2	34 Q-R7ch	K-B
11 Kt-B3	Kt-B	35 Q-R8ch	K-B2
12 P-KR3	B-Q2	36 Q-R7ch	K-B
13 Kt-K4	P-KKt4	37 Q-R6ch	K-B2
14 BxP	R-KKt	38 B-Kt3ch	K-K
15 P-B4	PxP	39 B-K6	Kt-B6ch
16 BxP	BxP	40 KxB	Q-Kt4ch
17 P-B5	Kt-Kt3	41 QxQ	KtxQ
18 B-R2	Kt-R5	42 B-B5	K-B2
19 B-R4ch	K-B	43 R-KB	Q-Kt2
20 Q-Q2	R-Kt3	44 Kt-Q5	P-R4
21 K-R	RxP	45 K-Kt3	R-KB
22 KtxR	BxKtch	46 R-KR	R-KKt
23 K-Kt	Kt-Kt5	47 R-KB	R-KB
24 Q-B4	Kt-K4	48 R-KR	Drawn

Twenty-second Game

RUY LOPEZ

Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black	Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	21 QR-B	QR-Q
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	22 P-Q6	QKtxP
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	23 KtxKt	RxKt
4 B-R4	P-Q3(a)	24 QxP	Q-Q2
5 P-B3	B-Q2	25 R-B2	P-B4
6 P-Q4	P-KKt3(b)	26 P-QR4(g)	P-KB5
7 B-KKt5(c)	P-B3	27 B-Q2	P-KKt4
8 B-K3	Kt-R3	28 Q-Kt5(h)	QxQ
9 Castles	B-KB2	29 PxQ	R-Q6
10 P-KR3	Kt-B3	30 R-R	Kt-Q4(i)
11 QKt-Q2	Castles	31 R-R6	R-Kt
12 PxP	QPxP	32 B-B3	KtxKP
13 B-B5	R-K	33 BxP	BxB
14 B-Kt3	P-Kt3	34 KtxB	R-Q8ch
15 P-K5	Q-K2	35 K-R2	Kt-Q7
16 Q-K2(d)	Kt-Q	36 P-R4	R-K
17 B-Q5(e)	B-B3	37 Kt-B3	KtxKtch
18 P-B4	BxB	38 PxKt	R(K)-K8
19 BPxB(f)	P-KB4	39 K-R3	P-R4
20 Kt-B4	Kt-Kt2	Resigns	

(a) The Steinitz Defense Deferred.

(b) A system of defense successfully developed by Capablanca.

(c) This maneuver accounts for White's difficulties throughout the middle game. It strengthens Black's center and makes the development of White's queen's bishop a problem.

(d) B-Q5 now instead of on the following move gains time and prevents P-B4, for the time being at least.

(e) Too late on account of Black's excellent rejoinder. White's only well-posted piece is now exchanged.

(f) KPxB is preferable. But Bogoljubow, who cannot afford to draw, hopes for better chances in the ensuing complications.

(g) Insufficient, but Black threatened P-B5, followed by P-Kt4 and Kt5 with a very strong attack.

(h) Practically forced, but the resulting position is hopeless.

(i) Black now forces gain of material. The rest is a matter of technique.

Twenty-third Game

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black	Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	43 R-B2	Kt-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	44 Kt-Q6	R-Kt8
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	45 R-B5	R-Kt3
4 P-K3	P-K3	46 Kt-Kt5	Kt-B2
5 B-Q3	QKt-Q2	47 KtxKt	KxKt
6 QKt-Q2	B-K2	48 R-QR5	R-Kt7ch
7 Castles	Castles	49 K-K3	R-Kt5
8 P-K4	P-KKP	50 R-R6	P-K5
9 KtxP	P-QKt3	51 PxP	PxP
10 Q-K2	B-Kt2	52 K-Q3	P-R4
11 B-B4	P-B4	53 K-B3	R-Kt5
12 PxP	KtxKt	54 R-R5	KxP
13 BxKt	BxB	55 RxKP	K-Q3
14 QxB	KxtP	56 R-R5	K-B3
15 Q-K3	Q-Q6	57 K-Q3	P-R5
16 P-QKt4	QxQ	58 K-K2	R-Kt5
17 BxQ	Kt-Q6	59 K-B3	K-B3
18 P-QR3	Kt-Kt7	60 PxP	RxP
19 QR-B	KR-B	61 K-Kt3	P-Kt4
20 P-B5	P-K5	62 R-R6ch	K-Kt3
21 PxP	Kt-R5	63 R-R5ch	K-Kt3
22 R-B2	Kt-Kt3	64 R-R8	R-Kt5
23 R-Kt	Kt-Q4	65 P-R3	R-QB5
24 B-Q4	P-B3	66 R-R7	K-B3
25 P-B6	P-QR4	67 R-R6ch	K-K4
26 B-Kt2	QR-K1	68 R-R5ch	K-Q5
27 R-Q	K-B2	69 K-Kt4	K-B6ch
28 Kt-Q4	P-Kt3	70 KxP	K-Kt5
29 P-Kt3	R-Kt3	71 R-R8	R-B4ch
30 K-Kt2	P-R5	72 K-Kt6	R-QR4
31 R-K2	Kt-B2	73 R-R8ch	K-B6
32 P-B4	R-Q	74 P-R4	P-R6
33 R-QB2	R-Q1	75 R-Kt	R-R3ch
34 KR-Q2	B-Q3	76 K-Kt7	P-R7
35 Kt-B3	K-K2	77 R-QR	R-R2ch
36 RxR	KtxR	78 K-Kt6	K-Kt7
37 K-Kt2	R-Kt4	79 R-KPch	PxR
38 B-Q4	K-Q	80 P-R5	K-B6
39 Kt-Q2	BxRP	81 P-R6	R-Kt7ch
40 R-R2	B-Kt5	82 K-B7	R-KR7
41 Kt-B4	B-B6	83 K-Kt7	Drawn
42 BxB	KtxB		

Alekhine finds himself in an inferior position on the sixteenth move, loses a pawn on the thirty-ninth, and finally manages to bring about a rook ending where the win is excessively difficult, if not impossible, against perfect play.

The following game was played some years ago between Boris Kostic, Serbian master, and John F. Barry, dean of Boston players. It is aggressive, brilliant and interesting.

RUY LOPEZ

Barry White	Kostic Black	Barry White	Kostic Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	14 Kt-Kt3	R-K
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	15 Kt-R5	KtxKt
3 B-Kt5	P-Q3	16 QxKt	B-B
4 P-Q4	B-Q2	17 B-Kt5	Q-B2
5 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	18 R-K3	P-Q4
6 Castles	B-K2	19 R-R3	P-R3
7 R-K	PxP	20 R-B	P-Q5
8 KtxP	Castles	21 Kt-K2	P-QB4
9 Kt-K2	P-QR3	22 R-Kt3	K-R
10 B-B4	Kt-K4	23 BxP	B-Kt4
11 B-Kt3	P-QB3	24 BxP	PxB
12 P-KB4	Kt-Kt3	White mates in three	
13 P-B5	Kt-Kt4		

CLEVELAND BEATS LONDON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—The Cleveland Indians defeated London in an International Hockey League game here Monday night, 3 to 2, scoring two goals in the last period to come from behind. On Saturday night London won in Cleveland, 4 to 3, after overtime.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

Shubert APOLLO Evs. at 8:20 Mats. at 2:20

POP. $1.50 MAT. TOM'W. (Ex. Sat.) 50c to $2.50. Prices: Evs. Wed. & Sat. Mats., Best Seats $1.50.

AFTER DARK

The Thrilling Melodrama

HOLLIS Evenings at 8:15 Prompt LAST 5 NIGHTS

MAT. FRIDAY ONLY, AT 2 P. M.

William Gillette in his farewell to the stage as "Sherlock Holmes"

WILBUR EVES. AT 8:20 POP. $2 MAT. TOM'W

The Play that is Sweeping the World

JOURNEY'S END

By R. C. SHERRIFF

MAJESTIC LAST 5 DAYS Pop. $2 Mat. Tom'w

GILBERT MILLER Presents

Otis Skinner AS "PAPA JUAN" in "A HUNDRED YEARS OLD"

PURDUE'S CLAIM WELL FOUNDED

'Big Ten' Football Title Is Theirs Whether They Win or Lose Saturday

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Purdue	4	0	0	1.000
Illinois	2	1	1	.667
Ohio State	2	1	1	.667
Northwestern	3	0	2	.600
Iowa	2	1	2	.500
Minnesota	2	0	2	.500
Indiana	1	1	2	.333
Wisconsin	1	0	3	.250
Chicago	1	0	3	.250
Michigan	1	0	3	.250

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Football in the Intercollegiate Conference rises to what would be a grand climax this Saturday if it were not already decided that Purdue University has won the championship. The undefeated Boilermakers of Lafayette, Ind., who on Saturday won their fourth "Big Ten" victory, must meet Indiana University, an unexpected winner last week, at Bloomington, Ind. Win or lose, however, Coach Phelan's boys claim the title, as the next highest teams, have lost and tied and do not play enough games to offset the handicap of a tie. The early decision came when Northwestern University and University of Minnesota, the teams which had a chance to tie in case Purdue met with one defeat, both encountered their second defeats last Saturday.

Second place is the most important honor to be decided in this final Saturday of play. It will fall between University of Illinois and Ohio State University, in a game at Columbus, O. They have identical records of 2 won, 1 tied, and 1 lost, and both won last week. Neither met Purdue. University of Iowa, a loser last week, hopes to tie for fourth place by defeating University of Michigan, last Saturday a winner, in a game at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Tradition rivalry is the chief interest attaching to University of Wisconsin's attack on University of Minnesota at Minneapolis. The former rested last Saturday while the latter was losing.

Northwestern vs. Notre Dame

The former rested last Saturday while the latter was losing. Both have lost two or more games. An intersectional test engages University of Chicago, which lost again, with University of Washington from Seattle, Wash., which looked strong though losing last week, at Stagg Field here. Northwestern University, unexpectedly defeated last week at Evanston, Ill., receives the undefeated University of Notre Dame squad, which won a conspicuous intersectional contest last Saturday.

Except for Indiana's surprising victory, 19 to 14, over Northwestern last week, Purdue would be favored to defeat the Hoosiers this Saturday. It is never safe to place definite expectations on any football game, much less one between Purdue and Indiana, who play annually for state honors. The latter had an unfortunate season, up to last Saturday, and a victory over the championship eleven this week-end would just about restore the confidence of Coach H. O. Page's squad at Bloomington. They have a good chance to score it, too, as the Boilermakers will no doubt let down following their great achievement in defeating Iowa, 7 to 0, in the crucial game last Saturday.

Purdue's running attack should get more of a chance against Indiana than it did against Iowa. The Hawkeye line was so stanch that Purdue was forced to take to the air, and the result was a touchdown in two passes in the second period, G. W. Harmeson '30, halfback, to W. C. Woerner '30, end. The second dropped into Woerner's arms just as he fell over the goal line, and it provided the only touchdown of the game. W. R. Welch '30, star halfback, was able to do very little offensively, but it was his safety work that kept Iowa in check. The Hawkeye backs completely riddled the Purdue line, but they could not get past Welch.

Illinois Confident

Indiana's big victory over Northwestern was probably more of an emotional than a mechanical triumph. They had had a week without a game, and this gave Coach Page a chance to bring the boys up to a new emotional pitch. Northwestern just through with a strenuous invasion of Ohio State, could not quite match the enthusiasm of the Hoosiers. The latter were bewildered by the Wildcat passes, which accounted for two touchdowns, but they played with such determination in the final quarter that they tied the score and then G. O. Ross '31, halfback, broke loose and ran 89 yards for the winning score. Ross made one of the other touchdowns, while L. R. Todd '30, and Scully also contributed to the Hoosier advances. Last year Purdue defeated Indiana, 14 to 0.

Having again proved its power by a 20-to-6 victory over Chicago, the Illinois eleven goes to Ohio State in a confident mood, tempered by the memory of many close contests with the Buckeyes. Coach R. C. Zuppke may find good use for his new fullback star, Peter Robinson '32, heretofore unheard of, who smashed over two touchdowns on Chicago. F. I. Peters '30, quarterback, who is slightly in eclipse during midseason, appears to be coming back into the spotlight. He threw forward passes all over the lot last week, and his gifted field-goal toe may prove valuable in case of a close count at Columbus.

Ohio State got little benefit from its 54-to-0 victory over the light Kenyon College eleven, as substitutes played three quarters of the game. This minor opposition was taken in lieu of an open date, of course, to rest the team for the final with Illinois. Coach S. S. Willaman may get the Buckeyes back into the stride that won two early season "Big Ten" victories, and the game should be a real contest. Ohio State really cedes the victory to justify its season. Illinois won the last encounter, 8 to 0, from the Buckeyes.

Denied by Purdue, the Iowa eleven may rise up and overpower the Michigan team this week-end. The Wolverines lost their first three conference contests, but the victory over Harvard gave them enough confidence to travel to Minneapolis and defeat Minnesota. Their victory over the Gophers, however, may prove to be another one of those prestige triumphs, as the Gophers appear never able to play their best against the Wolverines.

Hawkeyes Line Formidable

The Hawkeyes have a formidable line that rushed Purdue off its feet, and they have a hard-driving halfback in W. A. Glassgow '30, who outranks anything Michigan has displayed this season. He gained more yardage rushing the ball than all Purdue's team, but the Boilermakers held too tight when their goal line was threatened. Michigan doesn't show quite such determined resistance against scoring, and Iowa should get a touchdown or two even if it doesn't win.

Michigan's 7-to-6 victory over Minnesota was something like Iowa's 9-to-7 victory over the Gophers only the Saturday previous. This might indicate the power is very well balanced between the Wolverines and the Hawkeyes. Their last meeting resulted in a 10-to-7 victory for Michigan.

All the keying Chicago could do seemed to avail little against Illinois last week, and it would be too much to expect the Maroons to make a great showing against the stalwart Washington team this Saturday. The Huskies, while losing all of their Conference games on the Pacific coast, showed power in holding University of California to a 7-to-0 victory last week-end and their appearance here is causing a great deal of interest.

Northwestern should be able to come out of its Indiana slump and put up an enthusiastic game against Notre Dame. The latter kept its slate clean by defeating Southern California last week, 13 to 12, and seems to have plenty of power. Its strength is due in part to a large supply of reserve power, enabling Coach K. K. Rockne to keep shooting in fresh men to wear down the opposing regulars.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

WILLIAM HARRIS JR. Presents

Criminal Code with ARTHUR BYRON by MARTIN FLAVIN

NATIONAL 41st St., W. of 7th Ave. Evs. 8:50 Mts. Wed. & Sat.

SHUBERT THEA., 44th St., W. of B'w'y Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wd., Sat., 2:30

QUEENIE SMITH in the Musical Comedy Sensation "THE STREET SINGER"

John Price Jones

Harry K. Morton, Nick Long Jr., Nell Kelly

ANDREW TOMBES

"The Season's Undisputed Masterpiece"

NEW MOON with EVELYN HERBERT ROBERT HALLIDAY GUS SHY

CASINO Broadway and 39th Street Mats. Wed. and Sat.

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years" SAM H. HARRIS presents

June Moon By RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN

BROADHURST 44 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

ERLANGER'S W. 44 St. Evs. 8:50. Dir. A. L. Erlanger Mats. Wed. & Sat.

MRS. FISKE in the new comedy "LADIES OF THE JURY"

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Evs. 8:30

Journey's End by R. E. Sherriff

FULTON West 46th St. Evgs. 8:50 Matinees WED. & SAT., 2:30

GEORGE M. COHAN'S GAMBLING

The Talk of the Town!

HOCKEY NOTES

BOSTON hockey fans are glad to know that William R. Stuart, a star with the Bruins a few years back, is now manager of the Minneapolis hockey team in the American Hockey Association. Few hockey players were better liked in Boston than Stuart and he would be welcome back again at anytime.

Stuart has several veterans on the team, including Russell Crawford, Corbett Denneny, Fred Gordon and William Coutu. Gordon and Coutu were with the Bruins for a time, and a former Bruin and Boston Tiger player has been secured by the Millers in George Redding.

The Philadelphia Arrows sent Patrick J. Clarke, defenseman last year, to Duluth, and from there he has been traded to St. Louis.

Western Conference Scores

WISCONSIN		MICHIGAN	
21-S. D. State.	0	39-Albion	0
22-Ripon	0	16-Mt. Union	6
13-Colgate	6	17-Michigan St.	0
0-Northwest'rn	7	16-Purdue	30
0-Notre Dame	19	0-Ohio State	7
0-Iowa	14	0-Illinois	14
0-Purdue	13	14-Harvard	12
20-Chicago	6	7-Minnesota	6
76	65	109	74
INDIANA		IOWA	
19-Wabash	2	46-Carroll	0
0-Notre Dame	14	46-Monmouth	0
7-Chicago	13	6-Ohio State	7
6-Colgate	21	7-Illinois	7
0-Ohio State	0	14-Wisconsin	0
7-Minnesota	19	9-Minnesota	7
19-Northwest'n	14	0-Purdue	7
58	83	128	28
ILLINOIS		OHIO STATE	
25-Kansas	0	19-Wittenberg	0
45-Bradley	0	7-Iowa	6
7-Iowa	7	7-Michigan	0
14-Michigan	0	0-Indiana	0
0-Northwestern	7	2-Pittsburgh	18
17-Army	7	6-Northw'st'rn	13
20-Chicago	6	54-Kenyon	0
128	27	95	42
CHICAGO		NORTHWESTERN	
27-Beloit	0	13-Butler	0
9-Lake Forest	6	27-Cornell Col.	18
13-Indiana	7	7-Wisconsin	0
10-Ripon	0	14-Minnesota	26
0-Purdue	26	66-Wabash	0
15-Princeton	7	7-Illinois	0
6-Illinois	20	18-Ohio State	6
		14-Indiana	19
86	86	166	69
PURDUE		MINNESOTA	
26-Kansas St.	14	39-Coe	0
30-Michigan	16	15-Vanderbilt	6
26-De Pauw	7	26-No'western	14
26-Chicago	0	54-Ripon	0
13-Wisconsin	0	19-Indiana	7
27-Mississippi	7	7-Iowa	9
7-Iowa	0	6-Michigan	7
155	44	166	43

GREENLEAF WINS FIRST TWO

E. Ralph Greenleaf of New York defeated Frank I. Taberski, the champion, in both of the first two blocks of their 12-block pocket billiard match in the Twentieth Century Billiard Club, Monday. Greenleaf defeated the champion, 125 to 38, in the evening block, and came from behind to take the afternoon block at 125 to 58. Greenleaf's high run was an unfinished 72 in the evening block.

Mexican Quintet to Tour United States

Champions of Mexico Have Arranged Schedule to Start in January

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—With the international matches inaugurated by the football game this year between the Mexican National University and an American team, Mexico is sending a basketball team to the United States for a series of games.

The Fal basketball team, 1929 champions of Mexico, already have the following international schedule agreed upon: Jan. 6—University of Kansas, at Lawrence, Kan.; 8—Drake University at Des Moines, Ia.; 9—Newton Y. M. C. A. at Newton, Ia.; 20—Notre Dame, at South Bend, Ind.; 23—Cincinnati Y. M. C. A. at Cincinnati; St. Louis Y. M. C. A. at a date not yet definitely fixed.

Other games are being negotiated with the University of Oklahoma, the University of Texas, and Louisiana College, which recently defeated the Mexican National University team at Mexico City, during the first international football game ever played.

The Fal team is trained by Leoncio Ochoa, considered the best coach in the country. Benito Lopez Parra is captain, and the other members of the squad are Claudio Mateo, Salvador Pulin, Juan Flores, Juan Flores, Antonio Leal, Silvio Hernandez del Valle, Manuel Roldan, Gilberto Aznar, Alberto Luna, Jaime Roberts, and Rodolfo Chonerena.

The Mexican National University does not have a basketball team, except for several contending inter-class groups, but most of the members of the Fal team are actually University students. This same team was the champion of Mexico last year, and some of the members have played together for eight years.

THEODORE M. CHURCH '31 ELECTED

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Theodore M. Church '31 of North Haven, Conn., has been elected captain of the Wesleyan University cross-country team. He finished first in every dual meet but one this season.

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. No. "Business is sound, outlook bright, with only normal cancellations.
2. It should be soft throughout.
3. To help the United States Post Office during the Christmas rush.
4. "Our national capacity for hard work and intelligent co-operation."
5. "Peeps."

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Are you satisfied with your Printing and Advertising?

Do not imagine that advertising is of no value to your business. Good advertising *always* brings results.

If you are a manufacturer, let us examine your present and possible markets and submit selling ideas to you.

If you are a retailer, let us show you how to extract the utmost result from every penny you spend. It will be indeed a business proposition to ask for further particulars of the service we offer.

We have a reputation for "THINKING before INKING" and nothing can be lost, but much may be gained by inviting a new thought upon your own special problems.

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LLoydbrook 2161

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MANCHESTER CITY LEADING

Takes Leeds United's Place at the Head of the English League

ENGLISH LEAGUE
First Division

	W	D	L	Goals F	A	Pts
Manchester City	9	3	2	40	23	21
Leeds United	9	2	4	31	19	20
Sheffield Wed'day	9	2	3	36	16	20
Aston Villa	8	2	5	31	27	18
Derby County	7	3	5	28	28	17
The Arsenal	7	2	5	29	20	16
West Ham United	7	2	6	33	27	16
Liverpool	6	4	5	25	20	16
Huddersfield Town	6	3	6	24	26	15
Bolton Wanderers	6	3	6	22	24	15
Sheffield United	6	3	6	28	32	15
Middlebrough	6	2	6	33	24	14
Blackburn Rovers	5	4	6	36	34	14
Burnley	6	2	7	31	26	14
Birmingham	5	3	7	29	28	13
Portsmouth	4	5	6	25	26	13
Leicester City	5	3	7	23	31	13
Everton	4	5	7	31	33	13
Grimsby Town	4	4	7	25	36	12
Sunderland	4	3	7	17	26	11
Newcastle United	5	1	10	27	40	10
Manchester United	5	0	10	20	39	10

Second Division

	W	D	L	Goals F	A	Pts
Blackpool	12	0	2	48	26	24
Oldham Athletic	10	3	1	34	13	23
Bradford	8	3	4	29	26	19
Wolverhampton W.	8	3	5	33	29	19
Cardiff City	8	2	5	23	21	18
Southampton	8	2	5	36	31	18
Bury	8	2	4	30	24	18
Chelsea	7	2	4	28	19	17
West Bromwich A.	7	2	5	37	23	16
Stoke City	5	6	5	34	30	16
Charlton Athletic	6	4	6	26	25	16
Reading	5	4	6	18	18	14
Hull City	5	3	7	17	26	13
Bradford City	4	5	6	24	29	13
Notts County	4	6	6	22	27	14
Bristol City	5	2	8	26	28	12
Tottenham Hotspur	4	4	7	20	28	12
Notts Forest	3	4	8	14	32	10
Swansea Town	3	3	9	22	26	9
Milwall	1	7	7	23	35	9
Preston North End	3	3	9	23	34	9
Barnsley	2	4	8	19	26	8

Third Division—North

	W	D	L	Goals F	A	Pts
Port Vale	12	3	1	43	15	27
Stockport County	8	3	2	43	18	21
Accrington Stanley	8	4	3	35	23	20
Darlington	9	1	5	39	25	19
Lincoln City	4	9	2	22	17	17
Rochdale	7	3	3	34	25	17
South Shields	6	4	4	20	21	16
Tranmere Rovers	6	4	5	32	26	16
Crewe Alexandra	7	2	5	29	22	16
Nelson	7	2	7	25	34	16
Carlisle United	7	1	7	37	36	15
Chesterfield	6	2	6	25	24	14
Hartlepools United	6	2	6	23	23	14
Southport	4	5	5	28	28	13
York City	3	7	4	18	20	13
Wigan Borough	5	2	7	26	28	12
Rotherham United	4	4	6	20	29	12
Doncaster Rovers	5	2	9	21	32	12
Wrexham	2	5	8	24	35	9
New Brighton	4	1	10	16	43	9
Halifax Town	2	5	9	18	30	9
Barrow	2	1	11	15	39	5

Third Division—South

	W	D	L	Goals F	A	Pts
Plymouth Argyle	10	5	0	38	14	25
Bournemouth	8	5	2	33	18	21
Brighton and Hove	8	5	2	33	18	21
Brentford	9	3	3	30	16	21
Southend United	7	6	2	27	20	20
Northampton	9	*2	4	26	16	20
Fulham	7	4	4	24	21	18
Queens Park R.	5	7	3	19	19	17
Walsall	7	3	6	35	27	17
Coventry City	7	2	6	31	26	16
Swindon Town	6	4	6	32	30	16
Luton Town	5	5	5	29	28	15
Crystal Palace	6	3	7	27	34	15
Norwich City	6	3	6	25	30	15
Exeter City	5	4	6	27	25	14
Watford	4	3	8	16	23	11
Torquay	3	5	7	23	32	11
Clapton Orient	2	6	7	13	24	10
Gillingham	3	3	9	13	25	9
Bristol Rovers	2	4	9	20	34	8
Newport County	2	3	10	18	31	7
Merthyr Town	1	4	9	12	38	6

SCOTTISH LEAGUE
First Division

	W	D	L	Goals F	A	Pts
Rangers	11	1	2	33	8	23
Aberdeen	10	3	3	38	24	23
Motherwell	9	3	4	29	18	21
Celtic	9	2	3	33	17	20
Hearts	8	4	3	35	20	20
St. Mirren	9	1	5	32	21	19
Kilmarnock	8	3	4	33	24	19
Partick Thistle	7	2	6	31	26	16
Ayr United	7	1	7	29	29	15
Falkirk	6	3	6	24	34	15
Dundee	5	3	7	15	16	13
Hamilton A. C.	4	4	7	30	35	12
Morton	5	2	8	29	40	12
Dundee United	5	2	8	24	43	12
Clyde	4	3	8	24	31	11
Airdrieonians	5	1	9	19	27	11
Cowdenbeath	4	2	8	14	20	10
Hibernians	3	4	8	18	31	10
St. Johnstone	3	3	9	21	21	9
Queens Park	3	1	11	18	31	7

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Manchester's two first division clubs had very dissimilar experiences in the English Association Football League Saturday, for while the City team leaped into first place in the standing and so deposing Leeds United, Manchester United was routed by 7 goals to 2 by Sheffield Wednesday, reigning champions, and flopped down into bottom place. Leeds United has been at the head of affairs for some time, and its defeat by West Ham United Saturday came as a big surprise.

Climatically, Saturday was the worst day this season, and it was not so surprising that with grounds like quagmires "form" went awry in many instances. But in all the hurly burly of keen competition, Plymouth Argyle, leader of the southern section of the third division remains undefeated—the only unbeaten side in "Big" soccer in Britain. It nearly lost its proud record Saturday, but held out grimly in the second half against Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletics and managed to draw.

Apart from the deposition of Leeds United, no changes were made in the various sections of the English League, but in Scotland the big event was the rise of the Glasgow Rangers to their accustomed position of honor at the head of the table. The Rangers arrived there through a win against Ayr United by the absurd score of 9-to-0. The Rangers are now ahead of Aberdeen on the strength of goal average. The only teams with anything like a commanding position are Plymouth Argyle and Portsdale, leaders of the southern and northern sections, respectively, in the third division of the English League.

President Brundage Speaks of Year's Progress of A. A. U.

Resolution to Establish Cup for Year's Athlete and 'Distinguished Service Medal' Favored—Refer Starting Blocks to International Federation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States opened its forty-first annual meeting at the Hotel Statler here, Monday. A total of 179 delegates from all sections of the United States as well as Hawaii and Canada were assembled for the gathering. There were 23 out of the 25 active district associations represented.

In his opening address to the delegates president Avery Brundage, Chicago, spoke of the progress of the union during the past year. At the close of his talk Brundage urged the adoption of a platform which included such points as to maintain the respect and confidence of the public and press; to provide an opportunity for every boy and girl to compete in A. A. U. events; to eliminate all those who profit directly from their connections with the A. A. U. and to establish harmonious relations with all other organizations interested in amateur sport.

Consider Athletic Records

Most of the first day's sessions consisted of the approval or disapproval of nearly 200 athletic records made during the past year, and certain changes or additions to the constitution and by-laws and to various competitive rules. There were a number of resolutions approved, but the award of championships was held over until today.

A resolution to establish a gold cup for each year's best athlete and to provide what may be termed a "distinguished service medal" met with great favor. It was introduced by Joseph B. MacCabe of Boston, a former president, who was chairman of a special committee. Funds for the purpose will be taken from the James E. Sullivan memorial fund.

As adopted by the union the resolution provides for the purchase of a large gold cup, to be perpetual and to remain in a suitable place. A reproduction of this cup will be awarded annually to the outstanding athlete who competes in events held by the A. A. U. or its allied members. Character as well as athletic prowess will be considered in making the award.

In addition a service medal will be awarded annually to one person, regardless of nationality, who has greatly furthered the cause of amateur athletics. The awards will be made by the Sullivan Memorial Committee subject to the approval of the executive committee.

Resolution for Congress

The subject of starting blocks for track events invoked a lengthy discussion on the part of the delegates. Reports from some 180 colleges and universities indicated almost unanimous approval of the wood foot block. A resolution was adopted stating that it was the consensus of opinion that starting blocks should be used, but that the matter be referred to the International Amateur Athletic Federation to be held in Berlin next May.

An amendment to the constitution requiring the registration committee to refrain from giving publicity to the suspension of athletes until the charges were proven was defeated. It was thought impossible to keep such information secret as all clubs have to be notified of such suspensions and the news therefore spreads.

The records committee introduced a resolution relative to standards of timing events. It was referred to the legislative committee for action. Briefly the resolution would require each district association to select reputable jewelers, adopt standard watches, submit list of timers and have certificates of inspection furnished, Particularly in the case of national championships. At least three watches, properly inspected, would be required for the approval of records. In the past the records committee has been somewhat handicapped, due to the lack of standard timing devices.

In his annual report, Frank W. Blankley, Chicago, chairman of the swimming committee, mentioned the future prospects of Hawaii as a swimming center. He said that the 1929 senior events held there were very successful, but that the distance was too far for an American championship. However, Mr. Blankley stated that the facilities were very good and proposed that the union encourage the holding of a Pan-Pacific championship or some international championship there in the near future.

Starting Blocks Discussed

A request that the record of 10.4 seconds for 110 yards made by Charles W. Paddock of Los Angeles nearly nine years ago be made the standard for 100 meters was turned down by the delegates. The sprinter was present in person, representing the Southern Pacific Association. The application of W. C. Beckman, New Orleans for reinstatement as an amateur was approved. Beckman played professional baseball back in 1913 with teams of the Western and Southern Associations.

Resolution urging Congress to eliminate the war tax on admissions to events held under the jurisdiction of the A. A. U. was adopted. Officials of the various district associations were urged to communicate with their representatives in Congress. An effort will also be made to permit amateur boxing in Washington, D. C.

The newly organized District of Columbia Association was admitted to membership. This section was formerly a part of the South Atlantic Association. Shortly before adjournment Monday the delegates adopted a resolution urging the Roosevelt memorial commission and the National Capital Park commission to consider the advisability of building a large stadium in Washington, D. C., in honor of former President Theodore Roosevelt.

According to committee recommendations the 1930 senior outdoor track and field events for men will probably be awarded to Pittsburgh, while the indoor championship is slated for Atlantic City, N. J. Outdoor swimming events may be awarded to Los Angeles while the men's indoor event is scheduled for Chicago and the women's championship considered for award to Miami, Fla.

TULSA CAPTURES FIRST OF SERIES

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Tulsa	1	0	5	2	2
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0
St. Paul	0	0	0	0	0
Duluth	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	1	2	5	0

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla.—Inaugurating the 1929-30 championship race in the American Hockey Association, the Tulsa Oilers, defending titleholders, defeated the St. Louis Fliers, 5 to 2 here Monday, in the first of a two-game series.

The oil capital team scored twice in the first period, once in the second, and twice in the final. The St. Louis two goals came in the first period. Approximately 3000 fans, one of the smallest early-season crowds ever recorded here, witnessed the contest. The summary:

TULSA	ST. LOUIS
Sheppard, Wakeford, lw.rw,	Hill, Acaster
Johnson, Keats, c.	c, Goyer, Bolleau
Marker, Moffatt, rw.lw,	Cameron, Pawley
Trapp, Metcalfe, ld.	rd, Beadley, Moran
Graham, Williams, rd	ld, Jamieson, Clarke
McCusker, g.	g, Kearney

Score—Tulsa 5, St. Louis 2. Goals—Keats 2, Sheppard 2, Williams for Tulsa; Cameron, Goyer for St. Louis. Referees—T. N. Scott and J. W. McCormick. Time—Three 20m. periods.

THREE NATIONS TO SKI TOGETHER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO—Students from three Scandinavian countries—Norway, Sweden and Denmark—will this winter be able to enjoy their snow-sport together from a cottage built on the hills outside Oslo, Norway. This innovation was first recommended by the Danes, whose opportunity for skiing is not very great. The idea of a common skiing cottage for the students of the three countries met with approval among the Swedish students as well, and a house has now been built outside Oslo on a beautiful site. There will be room for 50 students at a time, and the opening will be the occasion of a great festival at the beginning of the coming season.

Two of Leaders in Class C Defeated

Harvard Club and City A. C. Lose Their Undefeated Record in Squash

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	L	Matches W	L	P.C.
Columbia U. C.	4	0	23	5	1.000
Princeton Club	4	0	22	6	1.000
New York A. C.	3	0	19	2	1.000
Yale Club	3	0	19	2	1.000
City A. C.	3	1	20	8	.750
Harvard Club	3	1	18	12	.750
Fraternity S. T. C.	2	2	13	15	.500
Block Hall	1	2	5	16	.333
Elizabeth T. & C. C.	1	3	10	18	.250
Crescent A. C.	0	3	5	16	.000
Apawamis Club	0	4	6	22	.000
Park A. S. C.	0	4	6	22	.000
Short Hills Club	0	4	4	24	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Two of the teams tied for the lead in the Metropolitan Class C squash tennis team championship met with defeat at the hands of their opponents in the fourth round of the series Monday. Harvard Club lost all seven of its maches to the strong team of the New York Athletic Club on the courts of the latter, but the defeat of City Athletic Club on its own courts at the hands of the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club came as a surprise, when the vistors took the odd match after a hard struggle.

The other two leaders, Columbia University Club and Princeton Club, each scored easy victories over their opponents, the latter losing only one match to Elizabeth Town & Country Club, while Princeton Club made the same score against Park Avenue Squash Club.

Yale Club, the 1929 champions, also kept their record clear by a 6-to-1 victory over Apawamis Club, while Block Hall, sending its team out to Short Hills, found only four of the home club players present to receive them, and won their initial victory of the season, in which they are newcomers to the league, 4 to 3. The summaries:

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 6, ELIZABETH TOWN & COUNTRY CLUB 1

J. B. Quincy, Elizabeth, defeated J. P. Philips, Columbia, 15—3, 11—15, 15—6.

C. R. Ince, Columbia U. C., defeated Samuel Bonnell, Elizabeth, 15—3, 15—4.

E. G. Scarritt, Columbia U. C., defeated Pitser Miller, Elizabeth, 15—10, 13—15, 15—10.

F. R. Hanson, Columbia U. C., defeated W. A. MacKay, Elizabeth, 10—15, 15—10, 15—11.

A. K. Thomson, Columbia U. C., defeated J. H. De Raismes, Elizabeth, 13—15, 18—16, 15—13.

C. J. Herkert, Columbia U. C., defeated Samuel McCutcheon, Elizabeth, 15—12, 15—9.

Lawrence Hasbrouck, Columbia U. C., defeated Allen Church, Elizabeth, 15—8, 13—15, 15—9.

PRINCETON CLUB 6, PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 1

H. T. Sawyer, Park Avenue, defeated C. H. Donner, Princeton, 15—8, 15—11.

F. J. Walters, Princeton, defeated S. M. Morey, Park Avenue, 18—17, 15—3.

E. L. Crabbe, Princeton, defeated C. V. Kozlay, Park Avenue, 15—9, 15—5.

N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton, defeated Frank V. Brodil, Park Avenue, 15—11, 15—12.

L. B. Dailey Jr., Princeton, defeated Sanford Treat, Park Avenue, 15—5, 17—16.

R. B. Hollander, Princeton, defeated L. B. Myers, Park Avenue, 15—9, 15—9.

J. P. Poe 3d, Princeton, defeated Merle Johnson, Park Avenue, 15—9, 15—4.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 7, HARVARD CLUB 0

R. A. Leyendecker, New York A. C., defeated Bernhard Knollenberg, Harvard Club, 15—13, 15—10.

P. J. Cohalan, New York A. C., defeated R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, 15—10, 15—10.

W. A. Durcan, New York A. C., defeated F. S. Miley, Harvard Club, 16—17, 17—16, 15—12.

R. W. Georgi, New York A. C., defeated Morris Cooper Jr., Harvard Club, 15—12, 15—3.

L. M. Powell, New York A. C., defeated G. W. Cobb Jr., Harvard Club, 18—14, 15—7.

C. W. Comisky, New York A. C., defeated W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, 15—7, 15—13.

J. O. Hobson, New York A. C., defeated R. M. Nelson, Harvard Club, 15—4, 15—3.

YALE CLUB 6, APAWAMIS CLUB 1

David Dibbell, Yale Club, defeated J. F. Park Jr., Apawamis, 15—7, 15—11.

W. Stokes Jr., Yale Club, defeated C. F. Lufkin, Apawamis, 15—10, 10—15, 15—9.

E. D. Gallaudet, Yale Club, defeated H. C. Flower, Apawamis, 16—17, 15—3, 15—2.

Guthrie Shaw, Apawamis, defeated Thorburn Reid Jr., Yale Club, 12—15, 15—11, 15—11.

N. T. Lane, Yale Club, defeated Marvin Pierce, Apawamis, 17—15, 15—9.

J. C. Stanley, Yale Club, defeated E. B. Prindle, Apawamis, 15—12, 18—17.

S. L. Scoot, Yale Club, defeated V. A. Ely, Apawamis, 15—10, 15—6.

FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 4, CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 3

G. M. Edmondson, Fraternity, defeated C. B. Mergentime, City, 6—15, 15—10, 15—9.

Albert Wertheim, City, defeated Walter A. Naumer, Fraternity, 7—15, 15—5, 15—10.

W. O. Wyckoff, Fraternity, defeated A. B. Hyman, City, 15—8, 7—15, 15—12.

W. H. Whittemore, Fraternity, defeated Morton Wild, City, 17—14, 15—10.

D. A. Leith, Fraternity, defeated Herbert Henryson, City, 15—11, 18—16.

Milton Cohn, City, defeated L. J. Patton, Fraternity, 10—15, 15—8, 17—16.

L. Jacoby, City, defeated W. A. Silleck, Fraternity, 15—7, 15—10.

BLOCK HALL 4, SHORT HILLS CLUB 3

F. B. Ryan, Short Hills, defeated W. M. Chamberlain, Block Hall, 15—1, 15—9.

Danforth Geer Jr., defeated L. T. Roberts, Block Hall, 15—8, 18—17.

L. A. Andrus, Block Hall, won from F. F. Stevenson, Short Hills, by default.

D. B. Spence, Block Hall, won from E. W. Smith, Short Hills, by default.

Hunt Markwald, Short Hills, defeated H. H. Pell Jr., Block Hall, 15—5, 15—5.

George A. Conroy, Block Hall, defeated Reynolds Clark, Short Hills, 15—11, 15—6.

Francis Peterson, Block Hall, won from Wallace Sutphen, Short Hills, by default.

WOMEN TAKE TO SWIMMING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER—Girls and women of Manchester are making more and more use of the swimming facilities provided by the Manchester Corporation Baths and Washhouses Committee, it was revealed in the committee's annual report. Only a few years ago the proportion of feminine swimmers to male swimmers was one to fifteen; today the proportion is one girl or woman to less than two men. The committee reports that more consideration will have to be given to facilities for women in the public swimming baths. Mixed bathing in the Manchester area has developed from 21,589 swimmers in 1923-24 to 36,905 swimmers during 1928-29.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 25

JOHN MURRAY MURDOCH
New York Rangers, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey in 1926-27 with the New York Rangers in the National Hockey League. He was born May 19, 1904, at Lucknow, Ont., Canada, shoots left handed, is 5ft. 10in., in height, weighs 165 pounds and plays left wing and center. His record follows:

1922-23—University of Manitoba, senior amateur hockey.
1923-24—University of Manitoba, senior amateur hockey.
1924-25—Winnipeg Tigers, Manitoba Amateur Hockey League.
1925-26—Winnipeg Tigers, Central Hockey League.
1926-27—New York Rangers, National Hockey League.
1927-28—New York Rangers, National Hockey League.
1928-29—New York Rangers, National Hockey League.

DELEGATES TIE IN VOTE FOR NEW HEAD

Hendricks and Dill Each Get Four Votes in International

NEW YORK (AP)—The International Baseball League will have to get along without a president for another three weeks at least, perhaps longer. Meeting here, league directors, seeking to find a successor to John C. Toole, failed to render a decision on whether J. C. Hendricks, former manager of the Cincinnati Reds, or William L. Dill, New Jersey Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, should succeed to the office. Each was given four of the eight votes, five being necessary to elect.

Eventually the league decided to adjourn and try once more during the minor league meeting at Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 5, 6 and 7. In the meantime, the league's affairs will be looked after by Charles H. Knapp, chairman of the board.

The 1930 season will open Wednesday, April 16, and close Sunday, Sept. 21, with each club playing 168 games as usual. The opening day schedule will find Buffalo at Newark, Toronto at Reading, Rochester at Baltimore, and Montreal at Jersey City.

The player limit was reduced from 25 to 21, and a new position established, that of supervisor of umpires. W. B. Carpenter of Cincinnati was named to fill the new place.

RUGBY STAR SIGNS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—One of the greatest surprises of the professional hockey season to date was produced Monday night when it was announced that Mansell Moore, brilliant halfback of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association Rugby team in the Interprovincial Union and formerly with Balmy Beach, Canadian Rugby champions of 1927, had signed with the local Millionaires of the International Hockey League. Moore is one of the greatest Rugby players produced in Canada in the last 10 years, but he has had little hockey experience, having played in local church leagues only. It is said that he has signed a three-year contract.

PICK-UPS

HAROLD LEIBOLD has signed to manage the Columbus baseball team of the American Association for the coming season. The announcement was made by Joseph F. Carr, president of the club following a conference in Columbus. Leibold has managed the Senators in both the 1928 and 1929 races, improving the standing of the club each year.

All officers and directors of the Dallas Baseball Club of the Texas League have been re-elected for the coming season. They are: Fred McJunkin, president; Sol Dreyfuss, vice-president and secretary, and W. R. Ellis, treasurer. All of the officers, with Dr. H. B. Cave, Julius Schepps and Thomas Monagan, form the board of directors.

The New York and Pittsburgh teams of the National League have already started to strengthen their club for the 1930 baseball pennant race. Both teams seem to be in need of one or two infielders, and although pitching material is very promising in both cases, a strong infield is necessary when a club is to be up near the top of the league. Several young players proved excellent fielders, but were poor batters, and hits are what win ball games.

SIDELINES

THE Yale Club of Boston is particularly pleased over the fact that the entire Eli football squad, coaches and managers will attend its dinner the night before the Harvard-Yale game. This is the first time in history that the Yale players have been permitted to attend such an affair the night before the Harvard-Yale game. Head Coach Marvin A. Stevens '25 will give an informal talk, to be followed by the other coaches.

It may yet become a rule among coaches to tell their players that no forward pass shall be attempted in a team's own territory with the score tied or ahead at the time. Just such a play cost Cornell an excellent chance to defeat Dartmouth, and a play that was similar, excepting that it was in the other team's territory, cost Dartmouth the game against Yale.

Early season found drop and place-kickers scoring the after-touchdown-points with almost monotonous regularity, but now there are only a limited number who are successful.

When it comes to figuring out the biggest upset of the 1929 season, Santa Clara's 13-to-7 victory over Stanford will have to be given serious consideration. California defeated Santa Clara, 27 to 6.

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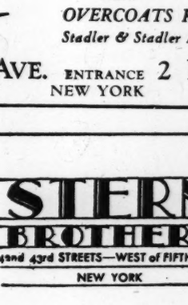
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'STRETCH-OUT' PLAN IN MILLS UNDER INQUIRY

Automatic Devices Allow Operators to Attend to More Machines

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Since the mill troubles in certain parts of the South have gained such wide publicity much has been said of the "stretch out" system, which is not clearly understood by persons without mill contacts.

As explained by the women's bureau, Department of Labor, it requires the workers to operate an increased number of machines, the amount of care necessary for each machine being cut down in some instances by automatic devices. For example a weaver under the stretch-out system may be required to look after double the number of looms that he would have done under the old method, and a spinner may have to tend as many as 20 sides of a spinning frame instead of 10 as formerly.

Naturally this has tended to much dissatisfaction in the textile industry. How the women feel about it is set forth by Mrs. Ethel L. Best, industrial expert of the women's bureau, who made an investigation of four mills where the new method has been installed.

The tending of the spinning frames has been divided into two jobs, it is explained, one, the spinning, in which the operatives join the broken threads, and the other, cleaning, in which the worker keeps the machine free from lint and supplied with roving, the twisted, fleecy strand of cotton.

The spinner under the new method tends from 12 to 20 sides instead of from 6 to 10 as before, but has fewer operations to perform. The helper or cleaner, who takes care of from 38 to 48 sides, has more walking to do, but less care and skill are required, and she is not so well paid.

One who has been a spinner is especially "down" on the new system when she is put on cleaning. Even if she makes as much money, she has a feeling of having been demoted. If the women find the new occupation more burdensome, they probably will take more time away from their work; and if they dislike it very much, they will leave and look for other jobs.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System, "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR SATURDAY, NOV. 23

College Football

Harvard-Yale (WEAF Chain and CBS). From Harvard Stadium, Brighton, Mass., Graham McNamee announcing for the NBC, which will be on the air at 1:45, and "Ted" Husing announcing for CBS, on the air at 2 p. m.

Ohio State-University of Illinois (WJZ Chain). From Columbus, O., William "Bill" Munday Jr. announcing. 1:45 p. m.

Stanford-California (Associated Oil—KOMO, KPO, KFI). At Palo Alto, Calif. 2 p. m.

Grand Opera

"Romeo and Juliet" (NBC—WKJZ Chain). Chicago Civic Opera production. The Frenchman Charles Gounod's opera on Shakespeare's tragedy. 10 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

Joseph White, tenor; Don Voorhees, director (Gillette—WJZ Chain). Mr. White, who was known as the "Silver Masked Tenor," will sing two Irish numbers and "Auf Wiedersehen," from Sigmund Romberg's "Blue Paradise." Mr. Voorhees conducts a program of concert favorites. 9:30 p. m.

Stage and Screen Stars (Paramount—Publix—CBS transcontinental). 10 p. m.

"Temple of the Air" (Temple—NBC Pacific). Two pianos, male quartet, and orchestra. 8 p. m.

Pacific Serenaders (KGO). John Teel, baritone soloist; string quartet selection; instrumental trio and orchestra. 8:30 p. m.

Vocal Ensembles

"The Guardsmen" (WJZ Chain). Male quartet. 6:15 p. m.

"Dixie Echoes" (CBS). Negro spirituals by Negro voices. 8:30 p. m.

"Melodettes" (KGO). Feminine vocal trio in Western Artists' Series concert. 9:30 p. m.

Orchestral

Columbia Instrumental Ensemble (CBS). Familiar concert numbers in "Musical Vespers" period. 6 p. m.

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Ludwig Laurier's dinner music. 6 p. m.

Bernhard Levitow's Commodore Ensemble (CBS). Concert from the lobby of the Commodore Hotel. 7 p. m.

Walter Damrosch and Symphony Orchestra; Floyd Gibbons (General Electric—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Thomas, Gluck, Bizet, Beethoven and Strauss by the orchestra. Mr. Gibbons tells the results of another trip to the G. E. laboratories in Schenectady. 9 p. m.

Henry Hadley and His Symphony Orchestra (Gulbransen—CBS). 9:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Ludwig Laurier's late evening period. 11:15 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Phil Spitalny's Pennsylvania Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 7:30 p. m.

Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS). 8 and 11 p. m.

Bernice Taylor, soprano; Fred Waldner, tenor; Josef Koestner, director (Laundry Owners—WEAF Chain). 8:30 p. m.

Barbara Blanchard and Irving Kennedy feature west coast program at 9 p. m.

Roy Ingraham's Paramount Orchestra (CBS). 11:30 p. m.

Charles Strickland's Park Central Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11:30 p. m.

Rudy Vallee and his Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 12 p. m.

Tuskegee Singers; Ted Florito's orchestra (Skelly—NBC Chicago). Negro spirituals by the singers; saxophone quartet and a flute specialty from the orchestra. 6:30 p. m.

Walter Beban's Musical Musketeers (NBC Pacific). 11 p. m.

Wilt Gunzendorfer's Hotel Whitcomb Band (KGO). One hour. 12 p. m.

Dramatic Sketches

"Nit Wit Hour" (CBS). Burlesque of society charity event and history drama over the radio. 6:30 p. m.

Lyric Famous Challenges (All-American Mohawk—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Stories of those whose work or deeds proved a challenge to their period. 8 p. m.

"Mr. and Mrs." (Graybar—CBS transcontinental). Listen to what transpired at a masquerade ball. 9 p. m.

"The Cub Reporter" (WJZ Chain). "Crashes" a masquerade ball and learns about idols with feet of clay. 9:15 p. m.

"Tales Never Told" (KGO, KOMO). Dramatization of four song lyrics. 10 p. m.

Talks

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain transcontinental). 1 p. m.

"The New Business World" (WEAF Chain). A radio service for business men. 7 p. m.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, NOV. 24

NEW YORK—Eleventh Church of Christ, Scinetist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WPCH, 810kc-370m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., by WGHP., 1240-242m.; Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., E. S. T., by WMBC, 1420-kc-211m., joint auspices Christian Science Churches of Detroit.

CLEVELAND — First Chnrch of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WJAY, 620kc-484m., auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist, Greater Cleveland.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 5:30 p. m., C. S. T., by WCCO, 810kc-370m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., by KFKX-KYW, 1020kc-249m.

TERRE HAUTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

DES MOINES — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by WHO, 560kc-535m.

ST. LOUIS — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by KFQA-KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

KANSAS CITY — Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by WREN, 1120kc-246m., auspices Christian Science Churches of Kansas City, Mo.

TULSA — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by KVOO, 1140kc-263m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KOMO, 920kc-326m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KOIN, 940kc-319m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., P. S. T., by KFWI, 930kc-322m.

LONG BEACH — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

PASADENA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KPSN, 950kc-316m.

The Listener Speaks

THE Edison program through the WJZ chain at 9 o'clock on Tuesday was dedicated to the American Red Cross instead of to the musical preferences of any one outstanding individual, as is its usual custom. A group of numbers associated for the most part with the late war were chosen for the occasion—thus identifying the society more with its comparatively infrequent work during hostilities, and not at all with its far-reaching peace-time relief activities.

Practically every feature of the period had already been heard in the course of the various Armistice Day radiocasts—for which this type of music seemed perhaps even more appropriate. There were several groups of old war-time favorites—"Madelon," "Over There," "There's a Long, Long Trail a-Winding" and the rest. The Edisongsters offered some of these and the orchestra obliged with the others. They were well sung and played, but the effect was rather like that of an echo of the preceding week.

"Roses of Picardy" was unusually well sung by the Edison tenor and the touch of "Douce Tristesse" was continued in "Dear Old Pal of Mine." The new "My Memories of France" demonstrated conclusively that popular song writers of today would do well to leave to the music of a decade ago the task of reviving memories of those years.

While on the subject of war the arrangers of the program leapt back quite a few more years to the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" which was played with impressive solemnity. The half hour concluded with Victor Herbert's "American Fantasy."

Like many of its predecessors, this Edison program displayed the same rather unadventurous characteristics. Its sponsors are evidently determined that nothing that is not as thoroughly familiar in almost very home as were the melodies chosen for the old cylinder phonograph records, shall be allowed to interfere with the supposedly universal appeal of their offerings.

However, it is very probable that what is intended for all falls short of stimulating active interest in any. With the talent at the disposal of these advertisers and coast-to-coast network through which the program is distributed it would seem that there is an opportunity for something with a little more individuality. It is hard to believe that Frank Black, if given a freer rein perhaps, could not provide much more interesting music for the orchestra, at least since his other programs are so thoroughly enjoyable. D. M.

NEW AIR FUEL MIXES WATER WITH GASOLINE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A group of local chemists, with Prof. W. Harold Taylor of the University of Buffalo, are experimenting with a new fuel for airplane motors, based on a secret process which mixes gasoline with water.

The new mixture is said to result in higher pressure in the cylinders, due to combustion of the hydrogen and oxygen of the water along with the gasoline vapor when the entire compound is reduced to explosive gas.

'FUNDIAN FAULT' SENDS TREMORS AND BIG WAVE

Unusual Quake Is Felt in New England States and in Canada

One of the rare earthquakes which the Fundian Fault, in the Gulf of Maine, occasionally produces along the New England coast, was recorded at 3.35.07 p. m. on Nov. 18 and in the succeeding few minutes. Canadian reports indicate that the exact epicenter of the earthquake may have been rather farther north than usual.

No damage to speak of was occasioned by the shock in New England, and it passed unnoticed by many people. In the maritime provinces, however, the quavers were more pronounced and a few chimneys and decrepit barns tumbled down. A tidal wave was apparently produced along the Massachusetts coast and the waves came up four feet higher than usual on Boston wharves, although tides had been running higher than normal for some time.

All of the New England states and Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia felt the shock, which was also reported mildly as far west as Albany, N. Y. Seismographic reports, however, have come in from all parts of the country.

Oddly enough, the tremors came on the 174th anniversary of Boston's heaviest earthquake, Nov. 18, 1775, when 1400 chimneys fell. There have been more than 200 recorded earthquakes in New England, with the first one on June 1, 1638, and the latest, before that of Nov. 18, on Jan. 1, 1927, although on Feb. 28 of that year tremblings were felt in New York State and Canada. This last earth disturbance was the twelfth shock of any importance to be felt in the area.

New England earthquakes are caused by a movement on the ocean floor beneath the Gulf of Maine, or nearby in the North Atlantic, where the Fundian Fault, a zone of ancient fracture in the earth's crust, extends southwestward from the Bay of Fundy toward Cape Ann. A slight displacement of the rock along the old Fundian break is believed to cause the earthquakes, but the nature of the break is such as to make it extremely unlikely that an earthquake of severity enough to cause great damage could be produced.

Seismologists do not expect shocks of any extent to follow the present earthquake, although such disturbances often occur in connection with one another. In any case, New England is unlikely to get anything more than a pleasurable thrill from its earthquakes.

Music

Aguilar Quartet

The Aguilar Lute Quartet of Madrid made its first Boston appearance at a concert held on the evening of Nov. 18 in the ballroom of the Copley-Plaza Hotel for the benefit of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. So far as we are aware, this is the only organization which employs this instrument, described in the musical dictionaries as obsolete. The fame of the players had preceded them from Europe and from New York. Expectations were more than fulfilled. The performers disclosed themselves at once not only as virtuosi but as musician-artists of the first water.

The quartet is composed of three brothers and a sister. Ezequiel and Pepe Aguilar play small lutes, Miss Elisa Aguilar uses a tenor lute and Paco Aguilar a large lute. These instruments correspond, of course, to the violins, viola and cello of the string quartet. Their manufacture was ascribed by the program to a firm in Madrid, and they differ in details of construction from the ancient lute as described and pictured in the histories; but one must assume that they are true descendants of the instruments that entertained the rulers of ancient Persia. They resemble most, among modern instruments, the mandolin, and their tone is not unlike the mandolin's.

The program opened with the Mozart Serenade, which is familiar to devotees of orchestral music as "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik." This, in its first measures, revealed the artists as ranking musically with the best instrumental ensembles. One was amazed by the beauty of tone, the variety of color, the balance, the justness of accent, the purity of phrasing, the subtlety of dynamic contrast and the rhythmical vitality displayed. For those who have heard Andres Segovia, it will perhaps be illuminating to hear that these players are comparable in artistic stature to the great guitarist.

The qualities of the performers appeared to best advantage in the aristocratic charm of Mozart's score. Those qualities were employed no less exquisitely, if to smaller musical results, in a series of small pieces written or arranged for the Aguilars. These included Manuel de Falla's "Dance of the Miller's Wife," Albeniz's "Córdoba," Joaquin Nin's "De Nurcia," Granados' "Orientale" and a gypsy dance of Ernesto Halffter.

The appearance of the Aguilars was one of the big events of the musical season. No music lover can afford to miss them.

The program scheduled a group of dances by Martha Bigelow Eliot to follow. L. A. S.

BREWERY PADLOCKING BY JUDGE IS UPHELD

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The precedent established by Judge William H. Kirkpatrick of the United States District Court here of padlocking a brewery on circumstantial evidence of violating the Volstead law, has been upheld by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The appellate division approved the action of Judge Kirkpatrick in ordering a padlock on the Daeuffer-Liberman Brewing Company, Inc., of Allentown, notwithstanding that another Federal judge had ordered the prohibition authorities to restore the company's permit to manufacture cereal beverages, after the alleged offenses had been committed.

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DR. WILLIAM J. HUTCHINS
President of Berea College, Berea, Ky., Father of Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, President of University of Chicago.

COLLEGE WORLD JOINS IN HONOR TO DR. HUTCHINS

(Continued from Page 1)

University chapel they paused under the figure of a young man, the Angel Michael, sculptured in stone guarding its entrance, with its inscription, "Thy Kingdom is an Everlasting Kingdom."

Slowly the stately procession moved down the cathedral-like inclosure of the lofty chapel, toward the great stained glass windows at its rear, which have delicately caught despite the cloud or winter the blue of heaven and the pink of the wild rose. From academic hoods came glimpses of satin and velvet in maroon, white, scarlet, blue and other hues of learned symbolism.

When finally the president of the board of trustees, Harold H. Swift, and the new president had taken their places, came the prayer. Greetings from eastern institutions of learning were brought by the president of Yale University, Dr. James Rowland Angell. Yale had given Chicago its first and now its fifth presidents, and Chicago had given Dr. Angell to Yale.

One of the veterans of the higher education who is about to lay down his task, Dr. David Kinley, president of the University of Illinois, then wished the youth beginning his presidential labors godspeed.

Dr. Kinley's greetings from state universities were followed by a welcome from Chicago institutions of learning voiced by Dr. Walter Dill Scott, president of Northwestern University.

Inducted into office thereupon, Dr. Hutchins began his inaugural address. He gave immediate witness to the reasons which had assembled all this throng of the elect in education.

For the university he is to direct he asked that it "bring scholarship in touch with life as it is being lived today, that it may eventually lead to some slight advance in the life that is to be lived tomorrow."

Where professional zeal went so far as to eclipse the human in the abstract, he put up a warning hand. He challenged tradition in its overly great demand for research training as requisite for the highest degree, which passes most of those who take it not into research but into teaching.

The question of educational reward will never be settled, he declared, until professional salaries are such as to make scholarship respected in the United States.

As he closed his address with a demand for outstanding men, the young president typified those whom he sought for education—strong administrator, untiased investigator, devoted student, and humanitarian.

His firm hand he exhibited in resolving the long debated question of retaining the Chicago undergraduate college in whole or in part. He declared for retaining it, and gave the reason. His broad view of college education he summed up in saying that his university was "dedicated to the proposition that all men are entitled to whatever education they can effectively utilize."

Dr. Hutchins was dean of the Yale Law School when called to the University of Chicago early this year. At Yale he was co-organizer of the $7,500,000 institute of human relations. He was secretary of Yale University at 23 and dean of its law school at 28. He is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW FOREIGN RELATIONS HOME

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A permanent home for the Council on Foreign Relations has been acquired through the purchase of a modern six-story house at 45 East Sixty-fifth Street, it is announced.

Town and Gown Interplay on Wide Scale at University of Chicago

Working Relationships Between City and Campus Have Effected a Super-Civic Agency and 238 Studies Into Local Social Conditions Have Been Made

By DOROTHEA KAHN

Chicago, Ill.

TINCTURED from the day of its founding, not twoscore years ago, with the modern consciousness that "town and gown" must serve each other, the University of Chicago has in the last few years established many new working relationships with the city that promise to help solve problems that exist in the Nation as a whole.

Begun as a denominational institution its growth in prestige has kept pace with its amazing expansion in buildings until it has come to be regarded in Chicago not as a Baptist university but rather as a kind of super-civic-agency, not merely educating youth but helping to better the city "from Gold Coast to slum."

Outwardly the university does not hint this civic relationship. Its 100 urban acres lie serenely on both sides of the Midway, Chicago's wide grassy boulevard that has given the city a stretch of sweet-smelling prairie. The buildings, some 77 in number, follow the late English Gothic of Oxford. Ivy has graciously fingered their gray limestone. It seems a community apart.

Behind Classic Walls

But classic walls do not necessarily imply cathedral quiet within. The newest of the university's structures, the social sciences building, while conforming to the style that has given such harmony to the campus as a whole, houses the most modern of workshops.

It has no stacks for books, no classrooms. One entire floor is devoted to such equipment as calculating machines and sorting apparatus for compiling data. A series of rooms is given over to research workers quietly probing the causes of war. The staff includes members of the departments of political science, history, economics, sociology, and social service administration. The building is "at the service of the community."

Directing much of this practical work, deciding what is worth investigating and what is not, is the local community research committee of the university, a group that enables members of the different social science departments to pool their resources. In the short period of its existence, about five years, it has conducted 238 local studies. Some have resulted in practical reforms. Many of them have been carried on with "matched funds," the committee paying for half and a co-operating agency half. Clubs such as Rotary, the Chicago Woman's Club and even official bodies like the city of Chicago have participated on this basis.

Other important studies have been made by members of the departments individually or in special committees. Gangsters, non-voters, orphan asylums—an extensive list—have received visits from the University of Chicago research scholars endeavoring to get at the causes of civic troubles.

Results of one study stand in brick and concrete. The Marshall Field Estate went into the public-spirited venture of putting up large-scale garden apartments at moderate rentals as an outcome of a study of housing and population made by Miss Edith Abbott, dean of the graduate school of social service administration. Julius Rosenwald, engaging in a similar undertaking for Negroes, applied to Dean Abbott for advice as to where to locate the apartments and took it.

Long List of Team Work

A long list of such city-campus team work might be made. A story could be written about the universitys' relations with that typical big Chicago industry, meat packing. The university has linked up with it by stablishing an institute for the study of its problems, a co-operative venture. Perhaps even more significant is the relation of the university to the employees of the industry. At the very outset of its career it reached outato establish a neighborhood settlement "back of the yards." So practical was the work of its head resident, Miss Mary E. McDowell, that one fine day she found herself made Commissioner of Public Welfare of Chicago.

Incidentally, it might be noted that Charles E. Merriam, head of the department of political science, also found his way to City Hall when, as a result of his practical interest in city affairs, he was elected alderman.

"Recently forms in the method of evaluating property for taxation in Chicago and its county were brought about as a result of the work of a joint commission whose chairman is the university's assistant business manager, George O. Fairweather."

Town and gown co-operation penetrates even to the social life of the professors. The faculty rendezvous on the campus, the Quadrangle Club, welcomes to its membership business and professional men of the "loop" interested in university work. And if one were to follow the professors themselves about one would find many rushing from the quadrangles to a down-town building daily, to teach most of the several thousand students who at the University College in the business district are putting in their spare moments after work toward their degrees.

Again, "down-town people" are lured to the campus to study under such practical men as August Vollmer, formerly chief of police of Berkeley, Calif., and C. E. Ridley, executive secretary of the International City Managers' Association, both of whom have been welcomed to the faculty.

The result of the interdependence has been to win the university plenty of financial support from Chicago people. Thirty-seven years ago, when John D. Rockefeller became interested in the idea of founding a great university to serve the middle West, he offered to give $600,000 if the community would raise $400,000. The sum looked big enough then. But in the years that have followed Mr. Rockefeller added time and again to his personal gifts until they reached $35,000,000. Later his foundation made large gifts. As it now stands, local gifts have made up somewhat less than half of the total assets which are conservatively placed at $87,000,000.

Buildings in Egypt

As the investment implies, the University of Chicago is a vast plant. It is not confined even to its specious campus but has two buildings as far away as Luxor, Egypt, and Armageddon in Palestine. They are field houses for two of the seven expeditions under way in the Near East under the University's Oriental Institute.

The choice of a 30-year-old president for such a big institution has won comment from one end of the country to the other, but it is quite in keeping with the traditions—if such they can be called—of the school. William Rainey Harper, the first president, was only 34 when he sent out the first call for teachers. His youth did not seem to matter, for nine college presidents enlisted in his faculty.

Traditions are pretty scarce on the mid-western campus. There is one, however, that is significant. Women students may be "co-eds" elsewhere; not here. The university started out on a co-educational basis and refused to mark its women students as a separate species. Not much is said about it but it is a matter of pride with men as well as women students on the prairie quadrangles that the term "co-ed" simply isn't used.

Sentimental feeling about the school finds very little expression. Yet there is no doubt that the university's ideals have a real significance to the vast student body. Its motto, they feel, is lived all around them, by such men as Prof. Albert A. Michelson whose patient research gave the world its measurement of the speed of light and laid the foundations for the Einstein theory, and by countless others devoting themselves to its message: "Let knowledge grow, that human life may richer be."

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

Building and Maintaining Club Houses

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

THE Woman's Journal, 171 Madison Avenue, New York, has just published for the second time a valuable and interesting Yearbook of Women's Clubhouses, the price of which is 75 cents to the general public and 50 cents to Journal subscribers. Its 80 pages are interestingly illustrated with exteriors and interiors of women's clubs in many sections of the United States.

The introductory article by Mrs. Raymond Brown calls attention to the rapid growth all over the country of women's hotel-clubs, where, at prices less than those of first-rate hotels, the luxuries of hotel life are available to qualified guests and, in addition, a type of furnishing and of management which projects into the environment the standards of nicely ordered homes.

The success of this new type of residence and place of assembly is deeply rooted in existing social conditions. Home walls are shrinking, domestic service is becoming rare, and at the same time the ties between women and women in a city or a community are tightening. Because they share business, professional and civic interests, it is important that women should meet, confer and labor together in behalf of purposes held in common. The clubhouse meets this need and is therefore a developing institution.

A Source of Information

Clubhouses have sprung up simultaneously in many communities, but without having affiliations with similar enterprises elsewhere, so in order to pool the wisdom of many women who have conducted to success the building and management, and to make this experience and knowledge available to those who are in the midst of similar endeavors, the Woman's Journal conducts a Clubhouse Service for club executives. The two Yearbooks issued are a logical complement to this effort and by means of clearly reasoned and technical discussions of the problems involved make a unique and invaluable contribution to the subject.

Among the contributors to this year's issue are Mrs. B. Tappan Fairchild, chairman of the building committee of the Junior League, who writes on "Financing the Clubhouse"; Mrs. Henry G. Hill, president of the Women's City Club of Oakland, California, who in her article, "An Income-Producing Plan," tells how the various floors not only pay for themselves but earn a surplus; Mrs. I. Walton Titus, historian of the Lynn (Mass.) Women's Clubhouse Corporation, who in "The Co-operative Plan" relates the success of a program by which eight clubs pay rental for certain privileges in the house; and Anne C. E. Allinson, president of the Providence Plantations Club, who in "How We Built Our Clubhouse" emphasizes the necessity of a definite conception of the kind of club desired and consequent wisdom in choosing the site, the architecture and the equipment which will attract and hold the membership.

Thrift and Voluntary Service

Following these discussions of financing comes a series of articles on furnishing and decoration. "The Efficient Kitchen" is written by Ferne E. Taylor, managing director of the Christodora House, New York. A floor plan is supplied and equipment thoroughly examined. Refrigeration receives a technical treatment at the hands of Florence R. Clauss, home appliance editor of Electrical Merchandising. The dining room is analyzed as a source of income, and a few club menus and recipes are given. Bedrooms and, perhaps most important of all, the auditorium are considered in relation to their rental value, the means of making them attractive to the community receiving sober attention in the light of much and varied experience. Floors, rugs and carpets, draperies and upholstery textiles, and, finally, methods of cleaning are helpfully discussed by experts.

Management

Certain interesting facts emerge from all these discussions. For instance, there are conspicuous differences between the policies pursued by men's clubhouses and those followed by women's. Whereas men aim to meet expenses by the dues charged, women do not do this, their dues running from $5 to $50 a year with an average of $15 to $25, on which latter sum very elaborate establishments are conducted. The deficits are met by rentals and by means of a great deal of volunteer service on the part of the membership. Groups of women often take charge of the kitchen or of a special series of entertainments, whereas for such service men must pay experienced servants. Women bring their home training into club housekeeping and expect the dining room to be a source of profit, whereas men's clubs look for a loss in this department. Entertainments, food sales and bazaars figure to a much greater extent in women's organizations, but the real source of economy and profit which makes possible small dues is the thrift of the women, who figure floor space almost as a department store does, requiring it to yield a certain revenue, and who have in their kitchens food controllers who compute the daily food in percentages, and in monthly supplements recommend profitable changes.

According to the records of the Woman's Journal there has never been a failure or defalcation in the building or management of a woman's clubhouse. It is sometimes assumed that the generations during which women, unaided by industrial inventions, labored to make as perfect and as beautiful as possible their own homes, were generations of intellectual torpor, which instead of explaining women's present advancement in public life render it a mystery. It seems more reasonable to see in those years of devotion and skill a magnificent preparation for the opportunities of the present time.

Orange Marmalade

Take 12 sour oranges, two sweet oranges and two lemons. Wipe them with a damp cloth and cut them all up into thin slices, removing the pips. Put into a large vessel and add 1 pint of water for each orange and lemon; then let it stand for 24 hours. Boil until tender and again allow it to stand for 24 hours. Next add 1 pound of sugar for each orange or lemon and boil for 1 hour or until the mixture jellies.

Lemon marmalade may be made in the same manner, using lemons only and 2 sweet oranges.

A Twisting Path to a Goal

Long and circuitous are some of the paths which lead to ultimate goals. Mrs. Anna M. Tillinghast, whom President Coolidge made Immigration Commissioner for the port of Boston, had previous to that appointment been an ordained minister, a lecturer, temperance worker, suffrage leader, and head of the woman's division of the Republican Party in Massachusetts.

Miss Jean Iris Howard, Acting Agent-General for Nova Scotia.

Woman Agent-General

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

IT IS odd that the first of the Dominions to have a woman Agent-General should be Nova Scotia, where the women are mostly interested in domestic matters. Miss Jean Iris Howard, who last March was appointed acting agent-general in her father's place, is herself a very "feminine" woman. She loves cooking, sewing and working about a house. She has, however, been, as she described it, her father's "only son," and she has filled a son's place.

"I was brought up practically like a boy," said Miss Howard to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "My father even took me onto the ranges at Bisley until the war put a stop to it. He sent me to University College, London, and to study languages in France and Germany. That education stood me in good stead during the war, first in the Pensions Department and afterward in the Censor's Department. I had been trained as a sanitary inspector and health visitor, but when my father needed my help I gave that career up and went into the Nova Scotia office. My father knew that I understood the people of the Province and he found it difficult to get strangers to see their point of view. I had been brought up in the atmosphere and work of the Province. In the early days when the office was in Pall Mall we had a flat over it and I had Nova Scotia for breakfast, lunch and dinner!

Taking Care of Visitors

"My earliest recollections are of our balconies crowded with Nova Scotians come to watch processions which were very frequent in those days. For King George's Coronation we entertained 300 people."

Although Miss Howard has never lived in Nova Scotia, for her father represented the Province in London all her life—36 years—she looks on the Nova Scotians as her father's people and all her interests and affections are with them. No one was ever more fitted to represent them. Nova Scotia evidently thinks so too, for without a moment's hesitation she received the appointment of Acting Agent-General, a name which had never been known in the London office before. It is true she had often held the position, unofficially, once for months together when her father was in Canada, and business men brought their trade inquiries to her with no doubt of her capacity to give them correct information.

Trade and Finance

"They knew that I had my father behind me," she said modestly, "and perhaps they felt that I was more or less giving his judgment. Part of my work has been dealing with trade and financial questions, with emigration inquiries, and with the needs of visitors from Nova Scotia. The latter include guidance for those who want to be presented at Court, for I made my own curtsey in 1911, and direction for those who want to see ancient buildings and beautiful architecture, which is one of my own hobbies.

"There is no duty of the Agent-General that a woman cannot undertake. The difficulties are only superficial, such as that of a woman attending a city banquet. I have already represented my father at Government Conferences and I have no doubt if I were here long enough, the Chamber of Commerce and other trade bodies would accept me too. The day must come when women will fill the position of Agent-General, and the difficulties will disappear automatically when men find that women can do the job without offense. It is only the novelty of the situation which creates the disabilities at present. My father had no idea of my filling his place; force of circumstances simply made me fill it. He had no very decided views about women's progress; he just took them as they came. My mother had been his right hand from the earliest days, and she will go on helping me, for she is very keen on the work. It has really been a family affair. When my father and I went to Canada together, Mother took over the responsibility of the office.

"In Nova Scotia, women have not held government positions so far. They have the vote, but until now I do not think any woman has tried to sit in Parliament. It is an old-fashioned Province, the only Scotch Colony; and Scottish women are always devoted to their homes and do not push themselves. The girls growing up are entering nearly every kind of work, but there is not a surplus of women, which makes a difference. Agriculture is our chief industry, but it is usually English women who come over to try fruit farming.

"Women make very good employers on farms, for they think so much about the welfare of the families of their workers. We do not, however, advise women to come and work on the land, for the climate is severe."

Women's Organizations

THE oldest organization of writers in America is the New England Women's Press Association. It has just celebrated in Boston, the forty-fourth anniversary of its founding. Several past presidents were in attendance and recounted outstanding achievements which have marked its history to date. Edwin Markham, the well-known poet, was the principal speaker.

* * *

Housewives in Stockholm, Swed., use two sinks in their kitchens, one for dishwashing and the other for washing the hands.

* * *

A small group of southern women who were living, some years ago, in New England, became interested through an address delivered by Sidney Lanier, in preserving Stratford Hall, the former home of Robert E. Lee, as a place of national historic interest similar to the Mount Vernon home of General Washington.

Through their efforts an office of the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation has been established in Greenwich, Conn. Every state will be organized for the work of raising funds aggregating $500,000 with which it is proposed to purchase the historic house which was built in 1725, to restore, furnish and maintain it, as well as to renew the famous old Stratford Library, establishing it as a bureau of research and information which may be used by historical writers, scholars and students.

* * *

Mrs. Starr G. Cooper, of Hightstown, N. J., reports in the New Jersey Club Woman a unique club meeting which was held on shipboard last summer.

The steamer was the Lancastria, making a cruise to the western Mediterranean and to Norway. Mrs. Cooper, who was a member of the staff of the cruise as well as of several clubs in her own town, called the meeting, at which there proved to be present members of 86 different clubs, representing 14 states scattered all the way from Massachusetts to California, with five state branches of the American Association of University Women. Presidents, past-presidents, state officers and representatives to the League of Nations and the Alliance Française were among the number. Mrs. Cooper says: "It seemed to me that these intelligent, wide-awake women in this summer cruise might leave a lasting impression of friendliness and good will as they shopped and bargained and motored their way over Europe."

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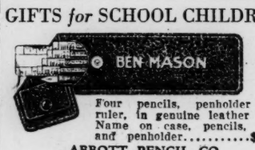
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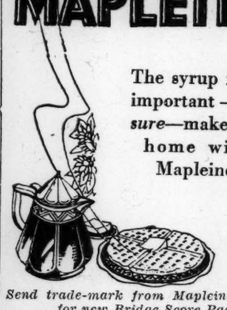
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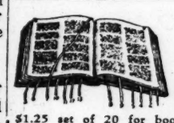
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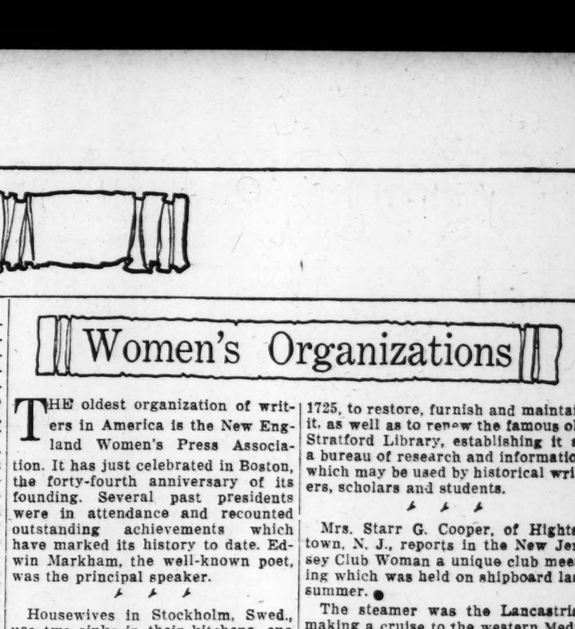
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EDUCATIONAL

Rise of the Modern Parent

V—Activities Within the School Walls

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

A GROUP of parents, in describing their work, made what seems to me an all-important point. "We need to find our own place in the school scheme," they said. "Meeting as outsiders to hear about education or coming in from time to time to 'visit' is not having a place of our own. A parents' association has to work out real reasons for bringing its members to the school in a natural way. Also, we need to come to the school in order to do something which without us would be left undone, and to be something there which without us would be lacking. It is only this that can arouse in us the co-operation based on service and self-respect which enables us to learn about the school because we care about it."

Frankly I am not going to suggest "visiting classes" as a means of learning about the school. Intelligent visiting calls for a certain amount of up-to-date knowledge of educational method, of the subject matter being taught, of the purposes back of the teaching. Every teacher is familiar enough with the parent who swoops down impulsively and a bit critically upon her child's class to "visit," expecting (perhaps unawares) to have a "show" recitation, or at least expecting to see in one recitation the finish and results that no teacher demands or gets in a dozen; then going off full of half-baked opinions that are spread broadside concerning education in general and the poor work of that teacher in particular. Many a school, having had such experiences, and desiring to preserve for educational reasons the normal order of the day and to safeguard the teacher from having to give time during teaching periods to parents that are the due of children, allow little or no parent-visiting except on stated visiting days. Certainly were I to recommend visiting classes I should feel it right to recommend parent study courses in how to visit them intelligently; and if as many parents awoke to their responsibilities and opportunities as I should like to see, the schools would be swamped with droves of mothers and dads a-visiting, and of course that would never do!

But visiting is, after all, simply a form of establishing contact between parent and school. The more contacts—provided they are based on a genuine mutual need—the more natural channels for becoming acquainted. It may be remembered, however, that the contact is never an end in itself. The aim is ever that parents understand and co-operate with the school, finding their place in the school scheme. The activity forms the channel for this increase of understanding.

When Parent Interviews Teacher

Of course, it goes without saying that every parent will wish to have a talk now and then with every teacher of his children. If a parent feels uncertain about what to ask or how to go at the interviews, never mind. Just get acquainted. Keep at it until you like and respect each other. The rest will come. If welcome, each parent might do well to visit a class now and then, especially if an opportunity can be found to talk about it with the teacher some day before the visit and again after. At home parents can look through the child's textbooks and sometimes ask to read his papers in a friendly way—being careful not to criticize, overpraise or attempt to teach. These three obvious contacts are available to every parent, and the first ones to check up on. Every parent can begin here.

In one private school you are likely, upon arrival at the office, to be welcomed and taken care of by parents. Every day at least two of a carefully chosen parent committee give volunteer service at the school. These parents are not "operating the school, but co-operating with it," as someone has said; and this must be emphasized here. Every school would not want parents in the office, but at this school it is a normal and thrilling piece of service. The school is a famous progressive one, and educators from all over the world visit it. The parents, assisted by the headmaster—who believes that there is a genuine need for parent activities within the school walls—were looking for natural contacts that would open up channels of mutual understanding. Because the teachers and small executive force were busy enough, the parents took over the conducting of visitors about the school—two guides each day.

Immediately two facts crystallized from the experience: 1. The mothers who acted as guides needed to have something to do between times with visitors. 2. All the guides needed to understand the school thoroughly, to know what was going on from week to week, to pick out from it the work to show that would give a swift idea of the school, and to relieve the headmaster and teachers of certain interviews by being able to talk intelligently to visiting educators and prospective patrons, concerning the school's aims and methods. A large order! At the Ethical Culture School, New York, a special course for these parent "visitors' guides" is given each year. At the North Shore Country Day School, Winnetka, the parents asked and received permission to work in the school office in shifts. They are there in addition to the office staff, and are therefore free to conduct visitors about and to concentrate upon their own projects.

Parents' Log

A "log book" in which each parent writes what happened and any constructive ideas for service that come to her, forms a written link between parent groups on duty. A parent serving, say, on Tuesday mornings first reads the log book for every day since the last Tuesday. Another book, compiled and kept up to date by the parents, has in it reports and articles by teachers, dealing with the work being covered in the classes and the reasons for covering it in the particular way. A blackboard schedule of classes and special meetings shows the time and place of everything going on each day. Information on college requirements is collected. In most cases persons wishing to enter children in the school are seen by members of this committee—in itself making a tremendous impression upon outsiders who have not yet thought about their responsibilities toward the schools. When last I myself "visited" this school these "office parents" were doing the telephoning home each morning about absences and finding that their friendly inquiry (for it was not a critical but a really co-operative service) was much appreciated by parents at home, and was lessening the unnecessary absences.

In most schools this particular contact would not be normal. I tell of it simply as one illustration to the point that natural channels for understanding between parents and school must be found. What is natural for one school might not be natural for another. It would, of course, be a mistake for one parents' association, upon reading of this activity, to sail in and duplicate it in every particular, in a situation in which they probably would not fit. But to realize that parents need to find real reasons for taking part, in however small a way, in the school scheme, is to find channels for understanding and co-operating with the factors that contribute to the child's educational experience.

Genuine Help

Parents have been a genuine help in the school lunch room. "That's my mother," John whispers proudly to Billy as the line approaches the steam table. Two or three parents are there, with the easier jobs—at the tray and silver, at the water or giving out dessert or salad. It is not there work which matters, but their presence there, if they are gracious and friendly, has proved, it is felt, a valuable influence on the children's manners and on the atmosphere of the place. The child, unconsciously perhaps, feels a sense of home.

A parents' and teachers' circulating library is a normal activity for parents' associations. If the association and school cannot afford to buy the books and magazines, an arrangement can probably be made with the local library or (in the United States) with extension departments of the state universities or with the Federal Bureau of Education at Washington. A corollary to this lies in finding ways to stimulate and report on the reading, and to share with the busy teachers such gleanings as parents can make for them. Discussion groups naturally follow.

In this connection, parents do well to visit and learn about schools and grades other than those attended by their own children. It is astonishing how little this is done and yet it helps to objectify one's own relationships. At the Ethical Culture School the parents and teachers association

have an "Educational Research Committee" which passes along to parents and to teachers of the school whatever in the entire educational movement throughout the world seems especially pertinent to matters being discussed. This committee may be studying the nursery schools at one time and the English work of the junior colleges at another. It stimulates general educational interest among parents and teachers. It helps study groups to plan and secure material, makes up bibliographies on educational subjects, corresponds with distant schools, confers with some that are near by, invites experts in to give talks and does much more.

Parents in some schools have taken charge of the school library, including small "reading corners" in grade rooms. They join with a student and a faculty committee to work out the administration, cataloguing, ordering of books, as well as to make the place homelike and attractive. In many, especially the progressive, schools, the parents of children who are giving a festival or play, help the teacher and children with the costuming. This means more than simply sewing up costumes at home according to directions pinned on the breast of each homecoming child. It means that teacher and parents get together enough to be united in the spirit of the child's adventure, that parents learn the teacher's educational aims, and if the children are to design or make their own costumes, learn how best to help and inspire without cheating the child of his chance for unfoldment. In a few schools the parents' association organized and runs a costume room, where old costumes for special occasions may be kept, listed, rented or loaned for plays and festivities. School projects sometimes provide contacts for the parents with the teachers and children. At this time of year, for instance, at such schools as the Francis Parker in Chicago, parents come to work with the children as equals, under child management, in the wonderful toy shop where old toys are made new and new ones fashioned, to give away to needy youngsters of a great city at Christmas.

Above all, parents will want to get into the fun-life of the school where possible. At Horace Mann,

Both Silhouettes from the Magazine Babyhood

New York, they have organized dancing classes for the children. These I understand are more like delightful little social times than like formal classes; and do you see the opportunities? Friendly contact, a real part in the children's social explorations, a chance to carry over into school parties the standards of home. Additionally, three or four parties are given to the children each year. A parents'-and-children's party now and then, managed by joint committees occurs to me as a possible further development—probably being done somewhere.

At North Shore (Winnetka), they have had annual "vaudevilles" in the past; actually a sort of amateur Chauve Souris, made up of short acts, humorous or charming. The faculty always got in on the program in a jolly way, and the parents did likewise. This wholesome funning together has meant much to the children. At this same school last year, the parents with some of the faculty, having enjoyed for many years the children's annual production of a Gilbert and Sullivan opera, gave a creditable performance of "Trial by Jury," delighting the children and doing much for their own unity of organization. Personally I have many times been corraled by a parent group to help out in May Day or Field Day "stunts," and have run myself breathless and humble in a bewildering hockey or baseball game to fill out a parents' team which had had the temerity to challenge the children. The movement at many schools—both public and private—to have fathers' and sons' games, mothers' and daughters' luncheons, is all to the good.

Let us, as we seek and find our place as the school's parents, seek also to get into the fun-life of our children's school careers. And if, alack, as in some of the old-fashioned schools, our children actually have no school fun-life, let us, as a parents' association, seek to develop a little of that side of the joy of living by our activities within the school walls.

National Languages as a Cultural and Political Problem in Europe

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Exeter, Eng.

THE question of the Flemish movement in Belgium seems to be exercising the thoughts of a number of Belgians, who see in it a grave danger to the stability of the state. On the other hand most of those connected with it maintain that it is nothing of the kind: that it is merely a means of making certain that the Flemish language will hold its own against the French and exercise its function of a necessary cultural influence.

The extremists on both sides throw out accusations against their opponents. One group maintains a charge of separation; another group finds a conspiracy to push the French language at the expense of the Flemish, while all the time a fierce controversy rages on the subject of the future of the University of Ghent.

Such disputes are taking place to a greater or less degree all over Europe and it is sometimes difficult to separate the purely cultural from the political question; for not only do minority problems generally turn upon languages; but the education of children can be exploited in the interests of some state or nationalistic policy.

Yet amid all the conflicting interests it is possible to see certain basic ideas defined. For instance, there is a definite school of thought that holds that only in its own language can a nation adequately express and realize itself. Take away its language and substitute another and you will find that a nation cannot make its essential contribution to humanity. Such an opinion is held by all manner of people from the Manx language enthusiasts in the Isle of Man to Lithuanians and Slovenes.

Political Reasons

It is true that they do not all push their teaching to the same political conclusion, but that difference is probably explained by the fact that they do not experience the same political reactions. There is, for example, no political reason why the people of Wales should not speak Welsh! But there are places where nationalistic politics does what it can to stamp out a language alien to the ruling power. In this latter case the culture question naturally takes on a political aspect.

There is, also, a school of thought, which considers that all unusual languages of the little nations are a nuisance. This school can be divided into many categories, which hold their common opinions for very different reasons. There are, for instance, those who see the disturbance to commerce and intercourse and the dangers to international peace from so many different languages. There are those who see the economic waste on the administrative side of education and the loss resulting from the want of a uniform system. There are those who see the unity of the state threatened by a minority language question; and there are those who wonder whether it would not be better to concentrate the attention of humnaity upon certain well recognized tongues.

Question of Superiority

In the matter, however, of what languages are tolerated politically and what languages are not the question of a sense of superiority or inferiority no doubt also centers. For instance, the Englishman is in no danger of losing his language. It is not likely to be threatened by Irish, Welsh or Maltese, to any great extent. Its use is so universal that there is always an incentive to learn it. On the other hand, Flemish is not a universal language; but the French language to a certain extent is. After all, too, the case of Belgium is not similar to that of Switzerland. In Switzerland the three languages (although there is, of course, Romance) Italian, French and German are tongues spoken by great nations; with noble literature and traditions. One is not likely to crowd out the others. Hence there can be that toleration which is a sign of a strength.

Yet there are places where two great languages can come into opposition; but then here the question is political. What the governments feel in these cases with regard to the languages of their minorities is not so much antipathy to the languages themselves as a belief that the sentiments attached to a language may make some of their citizens look across frontiers for inspiration in matters political.

Choosing Holiday Books

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Norwalk, Conn.

AGAIN, in the holiday round of the year, comes Children's Book Week to celebrate good books and reading and to awaken in teachers, parents and children an interest in reading! This year Children's Book Week is 10 years old. It is growing up splendidly as a 10-year-old should, alive to many new things in the wide world around and in life that is opening ever new possibilities for enjoyment as well as character building.

At the time of Children's Book Week, it is a good thing not only to stop and take time to consider reading, but it is also time to consider, and select, and make plans ahead—plans that touch the development of the children.

Those who are buying for children should consider first of all, the individual taste of the child and give him something that means growth. Mere information may be desirable, although a book that is only informative has but a passing interest if it is not in some way directly connected up with the child's own experience. If the book is educational in this way, it should be a book that will add more than "one more" for the bookshelf. It should be "something that will last" and be formative in the line it presents.

We are apt to choose our own books "because everyone is reading such-and-such." We often follow the same method in buying. And a display of attractive jackets on the book counter will often make a sale, if fitted to the mere age of the child for which the book is purchased. And yet, children have their tastes and the wise parent should consider them in matter of book selection that is a gift.

Here it is that Children's Book Week steps in with its special displays of new books and old favorites to offer its guidance. And it is an opportunity to examine carefully all children's books, to become informed about their contents, to select such as may be of special value for your own gift-giving and to consult with the children for whom you buy, making plans ahead for gift-seasons and enjoying to the full the anticipation of ownership to come. Give the children books suited to their special line of work or play hobbies! Awaken new and wider values of character development; and if you must be informative be so a part of your child's own interests that you will be able to choose a new subject that will broaden his awakening understanding to real values rather than passing ones.

For little people, it is important that books be well illustrated. Picture books that are beautiful in make-up and art are the best. They form a taste. Cheap, tawdry pictures mean often cheap, tawdry teaching. There is only one rule for buying: not merely what is displayed or advertised, but what one selects from among many other books as best adapted to interest Tommie or Susie, and what is primarily the best because of the ideal of good it stands for.

Economizing on children's reading is like economizing on their education. It is not worth while. Better have few books and have them good. Better choose carefully and make the child's bookshelf from year to year a growing thing of very real meaning. Better try to educate taste in art and in literature, history and world-wide subjects, rather than to buy for a passing moment of amusement.

And so, to help buyers, there is Children's Book Week. At any library you will find on display such carefully chosen books as are most carefully selected for children. And at your leisure, you may pass on them with your own children. So doing, you will find out what is best to add to the bookshelf at holiday time.

Correct Placing of 'Only' and 'Not'

By ANNE L. HITCHCOCK

THE old adage recommending "a place for everything and everything in its place" is nowhere more applicable than in the arrangement of words in sentences. The misplacing of such words as *only, merely, scarcely,* and the like is of common occurrence, not only in informal speech, but in publications of recognized standing. Though usage has sanctioned many forms that the grammarians have frowned upon, it should not sanction the careless placing of these words. There is always a logical place for a word of this class, and failure to put it there tends to inaccuracy. According to one authority, "There is no commoner error, or one more weakening to a sentence, than the separation of the word *only* from the word or words which it properly qualifies."

"Only," then—and the rule applies to other words of the same class—should always be placed as near as possible to the word or words that it qualifies. Thus, in the sentence, "I only read the first chapter," the position of "only" shows that "read" is the word qualified, and the full meaning implied is "I only read the first chapter; I didn't study it." The speaker, however, probably intends to stress the point that none of the chapters except the first was read; if so, "I read only the first chapter" is the correct form.

In the sentence, "She merely referred to it; she didn't describe it," *merely* is properly placed, for it qualifies and throws emphasis on referred; whereas, in "She merely referred to it as a compliment to the author," *merely* is plainly intended to qualify the phrase "as a compliment to the author," and should not be separated from it. "She referred to it merely as a compliment to the author" is correct.

Sometimes Follows

Note that while an only or a similar word is usually placed directly before the word or phrase it qualifies, it may sometimes be placed after it with as good effect: "He heard the lecture once only," or "only once." However, in such an arrangement as "She sketched only flowers"—where *only* lies between two words either of which it might qualify—it is to be taken with the following rather than with the preceding.

Some one may say—objecting to what seems to him an over-nice attention to a trifing matter—"Such a sentence as 'She only had one hat' is perfectly clear and unmistakable in meaning; why try to improve it?" Though it is, to be true, clear enough, the placing of "only" obscures the element of singularity that the speaker wishes to bring out, namely, that while most women have two or more hats, the woman referred to is exceptional in having only one. "She had only one hat" conveys the exact meaning.

Repeating the Correct Form

The following sentenees will serve as further illustrations of the points explained above. If they are repeated frequently and thoughtfully, the right placing of the words we are considering will become habitual; and those who desire that their diction may be clear-cut, exact, and effective will find that attention to these apparently trivial details will add not a little to its force and accuracy:

She **merely** glanced **at the** portrait; she didn't stop to **examine** it.

She glanced **merely** at the portrait, overlooking everything else.

I **only** saw John; I didn't **speak** to him.

I saw **only** John; the others were not at home.

She **only** desires one; she doesn't really need it.

She desires **only** one.

I **only** hope Mary will come; I hardly expect her.

I hope **only** Mary will come.

Henry succeeded **only** by dint of hard work.

Only Henry succeeded **in the** undertaking.

Jane has received post cards **from only** three friends.

Jane has received **only** post cards—not one letter—from **her** three friends.

Only Jane has received post cards from the three friends.

I had **only a** glass of orange juice for lunch.

Do you remember **ever** having seen her?

Can you **ever** remember **her** name?

They have driven **scarcely a** mile.

They could **scarcely hear her.**

Another point in word order that needs watching is the placing of "not" when used with "all" in such a sentence as: "Not all the members were present." Too often the inaccurate "All the members were not present" is used. If all the members were not present, they must have been absent; yet we are quite sure that it is not the speaker's intention to say that "All the members were absent." Other examples of the same form of expression follow:

Not all the answers are correct. (Instead of: All the answers are not correct. This form implies that all were incorrect, obviously not the meaning intended).

Not all the spectators were Americans. (Instead of: All the spectators were not Americans.)

Not all his paintings are for sale. (Instead of: All his paintings are not for sale).

Aviator . . . Aviation

These two words in common use today are frequently mispronounced by sounding the first A's of both words like A in AND, called short A. Webster's Universal Dictionary, however, gives each of the four A's long A as in the word FATE, with equal accent on all the A's.

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THE HOME FORUM

Ariel in the Ancient Scriptures

SOMEBODY has aptly described the essay as the Ariel among literary forms, "shy, airy, whimsical, elusive." And anyone who has tried to define this Protean type has found himself almost as puzzled as we all are when we look for the essence of poetry. But there is no doubt among the Doctors of Literature about the origins of this Ariel. Do we not accord the undisputed honor to Montaigne and to Bacon as the originators of the most elusive form of prose? Where, we ask, do we find anything before these two eminent inventors which can be called an essay?

Just five years ago in this very column I remarked upon the familiar fact that ancient literature could show various types of briefly rounded reflections as illustrated by the "Characters" of Theophrastus, the "Dissertations" of Epictetus, the "Meditations" of Marcus Aurelius, and the letters of Cicero. Nor did I forget to signalize "those little masterpieces of condensed and wise reflections expanded into a few paragraphs in the books of Ecclesiastes and Ecclesiasticus." Still I did not venture to suggest that we could find genuine essays in the Scriptures, canonical or apocryphal. I did not find the meaning in Bacon's famous observation that the "word" essay "is late but the thing is ancient." He was discerning enough to see that "Seneca's Epistles to Lucilius, if one mark them well, are but essays,—that is, dispersed meditations, though conveyed in the form of epistles." But he did not perceive that any of these Latin prototypes were anticipated we know not by how many centuries in that supreme collection of the originals in literary form, the Scriptures themselves.

Essays in the Bible? Most assuredly and literally so. And essays which have never been rivaled. Open the books of wisdom almost anywhere you will, aside from Job which is poetry. In the sustained and developed reflections upon experience which compose Proverbs, Ecclesiastes and the apocryphal books of Ecclesiasticus and The Wisdom of Solomon, shall we not naturally expect to find those units of contemplative exposition which are nothing if not true essays? Turn to the thirty-eighth chapter of Ecclesiasticus:

"The wisdom of the scribe cometh by opportunity of leisure; and he that hath little business shall become wise. How shall he become wise that holdeth the plow, that glorieth in the shaft of the goad, that driveth oxen, and is occupied in their labours, and whose discourse is of the stock of bulls? He will set his heart upon turning his furrows; and his wakefulness is to give his heifers their fodder. So is every artificer and workmaster, that passeth his time by night as by day; they that cut gravings of signets, and his diligence is to make great variety; he will set his heart to preserve likeness in his portraiture, and will be wakeful to finish his work. . . . So is the potter sitting at his work, and turning the wheel about with his feet, who is always anxiously set at his work, and all his handywork is by number; he will fashion the clay with his arm, and will bend its strength in front of his feet; he will apply his heart to finish the glazing, and he will be wakeful to make clean the furnace. All these put their trust in their hands; and each becometh wise in his own work. . . .

"Not so he that hath applied his soul, and meditateth in the law of the Most High. He will seek out the wisdom of all the ancients, and will be occupied in prophecies. He will keep the discourse of the men of renown, and will enter in amidst the subtilties of parables. He will seek out the hidden meaning of proverbs, and be conversant in the dark sayings of parables. He will serve among great men, and appear before him that ruleth."

If these passages do not meet every test even of the elusive essay, Ariel is even more elusive than I can believe. For in two long paragraphs from which these extracts are taken we find a suggestively rounded picture, first of the ways of practical accomplishment and then of the pursuit of higher wisdom. Here we have nothing less than an essay on practical business contrasted with the higher pursuits of humanity.

Turn to this same book almost anywhere and you will find a large number of equally perfect examples —On the Choice of Company, Pride and True Greatness, Meekness, Honor to Parents, True and False Shame, Taking Heed in Time, The Discipline of the Mouth, the Blessing of One's Own House, Health, Riches, Dreams, Counsel and Councilors, The Praise of Famous men, and the Works of the Lord. Some of these are brief, being composed of as few as six or eight sentences, while others, like The Praise of Famous men, are several thousand words in length. Suppose we look at one of the briefest: it is On Riches.

"Wakefulness that cometh of riches consumeth the flesh, and the anxiety thereof putteth away sleep. . . . He that loveth gold shall not be justified; and he that followeth destruction shall himself have his fill of it. Many have been given over to ruin for the sake of gold; and their perdition meeteth them face to face. It is a stumblingblock unto them that sacrifice unto it; and every fool shall be taken therewith."

This is what Thackeray would have called an "essayette" or "essaylet." But does it not fulfill all of the requirements in miniature?

And here is the beginning of one ten times as long, On the Works of the Lord:

"In the words of the Lord are his works. The sun that giveth light looketh upon all things; and the work of the Lord is full of his glory. . . . He searcheth out the deep, and the heart, and he hath understanding of their cunning devices; for the Most High knoweth all knowledge, and he looketh into the signs of the world, declaring the things that are past, and the things that shall be, and revealing the traces of hidden things. No thought escapeth him; there is not a word hid from him. The mighty works of his wisdom he hath ordered, who is from everlasting to everlasting; nothing hath been added unto them, nor diminished from them; and he had no need of any counsellor. How desirable are all his works! One may behold this even unto a spark. All these things live and remain for ever in all manner of uses, and they are all obedient."

No less in the New Testament epistles do these same sustained analyses of reflection upon experience appear in definite, separate form. In the book of James we read of the responsibility of speech: "If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man, and able also to bridle the whole body. Behold, we put bits in the horses' mouths, that they may obey us; and we turn about their whole body. Behold also the ships, which though they be so great, and are driven of fierce winds, yet are they turned about with a very small helm, whithersoever the governor listeth. Even so the tongue is a little member, and boasteth great things. Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth! And the tongue is a fire." What matters it if direct exhortation be prominent in these illuustrations? Such appeal is in no wise contrary to the spirit of the essay. May we not rather see in this injunctional tone an evidence of that very personal element which makes the informal or familiar type?

If these are not essays, what shall we call them? They are not formal treatises which attempt comprehensive elaboration of a subject. Nor are they anything like the modern article, the principal aim of which is informational. Thus they are definitely distinguished from the two forms of written expression which have the closest connection to the essay. They are suggestive rather than exhaustive; concrete and allusive rather than abstract and formal. In them, I believe we must be convinced, literature has shaped a type which in all essentials anticipated the great Bacon's invention. They do not show the lengthily rambling and essentially personal tone of Montaigne although most of the essentials of his technique are found in the dramatic and reflective search for wisdom ascribed to Solomon in Ecclesiastes. Nor could we expect any ancient literature to disclose such frankly subjective reflection as that which Montaigne definitely shaped for the first time. It is quite enough to find the more aphoristic, fully patterned reflection so highly developed in these various books in both the Old and the New Testament.

Not Ariel, "shy, airy, whimsical" like the most subtly toned essay of the modern craftsmen, but assuredly elusive in evading our detection for so long, are these many supreme essays of the Bible. And now at last they stand revealed for what they are. Again do we realize, as we are appreciating at last more and more fully, that in the ancient Scriptures we may find the origins of the great literary forms. Even the discerning Bacon himself could not see that his admirable observations had been anticipated by Hebraic seers two thousand years before.

P. K.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year....$9.00 Three months..$2.25
Six months..$4.50 One month.....75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
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Robert Austin, a Serious Artist

FEW of the younger generation of English graphic artists have in such a comparatively short time earned for themselves an established position as has Mr. Robert Austin. Still in the early thirties he is already an R. E. and some years ago he won the scholarship of the Prix de Rome at the British School at Rome.

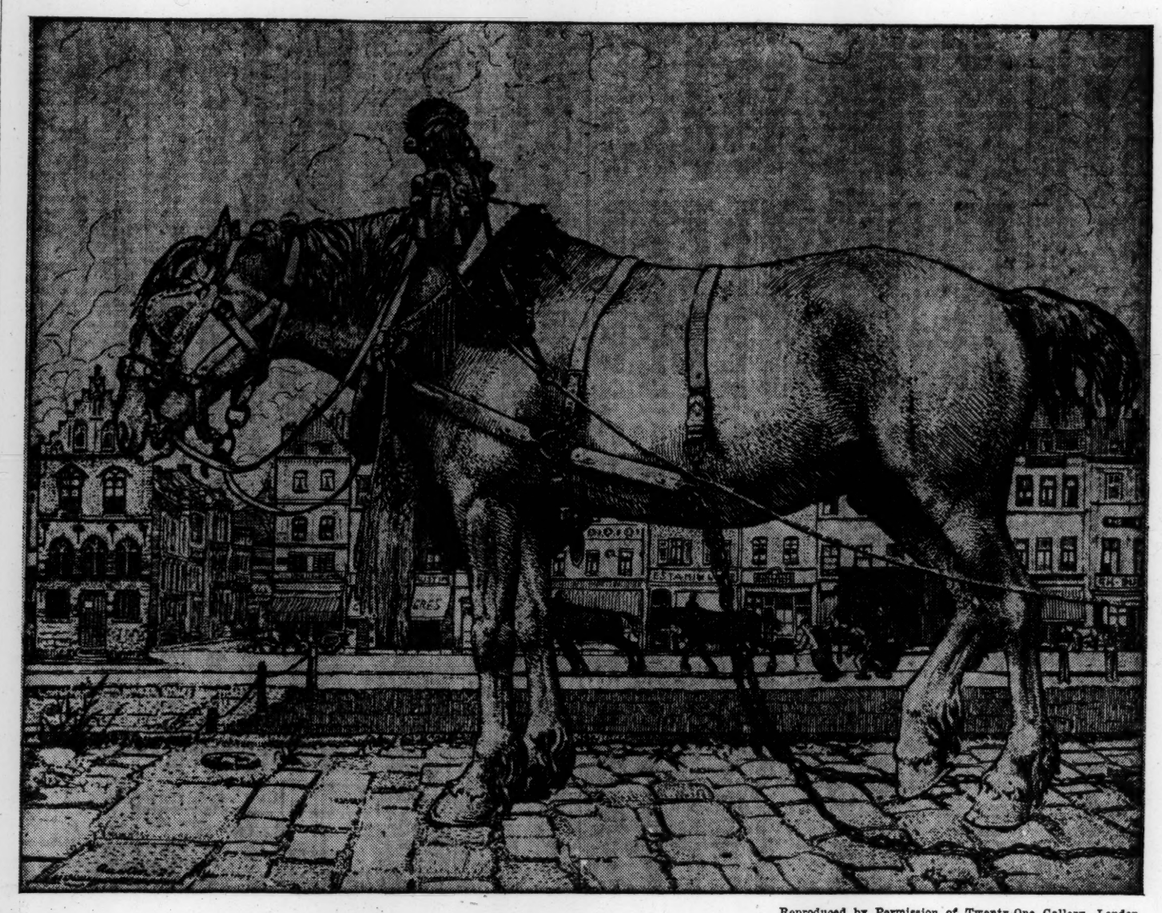
Mr. Austin began his art studies in his native town of Leicester at the early age of fourteen, and he had not long joined the Royal College of Art at South Kensington when the war called him to the front, where he served up to the end of hostilities. Then he returned to the Kensington college.

Robert Austin has a pronounced personality. This is at once apparent both in his views and in his work—and he is a very serious artist with a profound veneration for dignity in art. Modern escapades and modern slovenliness in form and expression are an abomination to him. He is in many ways a law unto himself, but his ideals are to be found more in the past than in the present.

His output is as limited as are his editions. He does all his own printing, and his delicacy of line and the scrupulous perfection of each print would put a larger issue out of the question. These conditions all tend to enhance the interest taken in any new Austin print, and it is by no means an easy matter to acquire them.

Apart from the subtlety in the conception of his subjects, and from the intrinsic artistic merit of his work, Mr. Austin's craftsmanship is singularly perfect, and each of his prints has such a marked individuality that even a cursory look suffices to secure for them a lasting place in one's memory.

The reader is not likely to forget his "Horse of Ostend." This fine animal stands out boldly, modeled with almost surprising skill. Add to this the number of delightful details in the straps and chains and other parts of the harness which seem to emphasize instead of detract from the completeness of the whole. And not only so, but the horse stands out in strong relief against a background embroidered with intriguing details, pictures in themselves, which bring the Flemish atmosphere of the scene strongly before one.



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The Horse of Ostend. From an Etching by Robert Austin, R. E.

The Boy Naturalist

Matts had a few months' schooling in three different winters and had quickly learned to read. From that moment a new world had opened to him. He had grasped at every book or paper which was available in his community. He had begged and borrowed from everyone who had anything to read. The supply was meagre and the range of subjects very limited. School readers and controversial theological discussions did not supply rich nutriment . . . and were not very satisfying to an eager student of the wonders of nature, but Matts had read enough to realize that there were men who had noticed what he noticed, had cared for the things for which he cared, and who had even put their observations in printed books. It was seldom that any fragments of their writings came his way, but occasionally he found a sentence or a paragraph whose reading gave him a warm feeling of having for a brief moment spoken with a friend who understood. He never met such people in the flesh, and he had learned, except for his infrequent outpourings to the half-attentive August, to keep his enthusiasms to himself.

The only books on the farms about New Sweden were ponderous copies of the Bible, but Nils, in yielding moments, had been persuaded by an itinerant agent to buy a Swedish weekly paper. Matts, through the same enterprising salesman, had subscribed to the American Farmer's Journal, paying for it with money earned in log-driving on a neighboring river. He read and reread each number with an attention not often given to such mediocrity. An obscure notice of a book concerned with . . . earthworms, written by a man named Darwin, had brought him extraordinary happiness. He was amazed and delighted that the habits of such humble creatures, an unending source of interest to himself, had been thought worthy to occupy the time of a man great enough to publish a book. He studied the ways of the earthworms round the barn after that with fresh zest, and watched eagerly for further mention of tastes so like his own.

Paragraphs here and there, describing the different kinds of bees and their organized life, had so inspired him with the desire to know more about them that he had tried to capture a swarm of wild bees and bring them near home where he could watch them from day to day. He was generously stung in the attempt but he did not succeed in making them captive. Never after that, however, did he mow a field of hay without observing the flight of the buzzing, pollen-laden honey-seekers nor cut a tree in the woods without being alert for the possible presence of a hive in the hollow of the trunk. . . .

The oxen drew nearer to the tiny town. The land surrounding the scattered buildings that bore the name of New Sweden was entirely cleared of trees and lay bare and denuded in the bright sun. The stiff steeple of the Lutheran church which stood beside the road was the highest point in a wide circuit of flat country. Across the sled tracks that run in front of the church was the single store, its high entrance platform and false front still bearing the raw look of recently sawed wood. Back of the building were rough, open-faced sheds sheltering farm machinery, wagons, kegs of nails, yokes for oxen, and all the other larger commodities for sale in a store newly opened in a farming community.

A rickety stair on the outside of the building led to two rooms above, where the Burghardt family lived.—From "Red Rust," by CORNELIA JAMES CAMERON.

Picture

The pine tree's branches
Are etched in black
Against a bright blue sky;
The first star
Gleams like gold;
The new moon
Shows, a delicate curved
Thread of light;
Soft winds stir
The pine tree's branches;
Nature's peace at eventide
Embraces all.

ELINOR C. WOOLSON.

Jewel-Dust

They always thought of her as jewel-dust after that day, when leaning over his paddle, he had said, slowly, meditatively, "Jewel-dust—that's it, that's what she is! You know those Easterners gather every least atom left from the precious stones after cutting, and all those bits of sapphire, ruby, emerald, are made into a fine dust, and that dust is used by the jade-carver to bring his art to such perfection of clear, sure stroke,—you see?" He turned his paddle back with a swift, decided cut through the water, as though to emphasize the certainty which his musings had summed up.

As the canoe slipped through the water with a silken swish to his rhythmical strokes, his companion's thought noted and consented to each detail of the figure he had limned; that nature, which hard circumstances and ceaseless demands upon it had only rendered unbelievably fine; that nature so varicolored, yet of one essential preciousness, as the ruby, sapphire, emerald, are one in their composition. But all this was only the more obvious part of his meaning. In its other implication both found the completeness of his tiny sketch.

The purpose which the jewel-dust serves—ah, that was it! and each knew that the other knew. All her fineness, her preciousness went to the service of art—not to the achieving of anything for herself, but simply to give another a surer, keener stroke. Always ready to another's hand, almost indispensable to that other, but unknown to the world which would see the carved wonder that had been wrought and might never know what had so marvelously aided the hand that had wrought it. Those rich colorful qualities—sympathy, intuition, selflessness, the firmness of innate preciousness—all given to humblest service in the bringing out of another's skill. The clear revelation of her seemed to spread out between them as distinct and exquisite as the color and grace of the shore reflected in the quiet water.

"Jewel-dust," he said finally, "how it helps us to carve beauty."

La Loi de l'Harmonie

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

TOUTE organisation, que ce soit une nation, une communauté, un commerce ou un home, dépend, pour son harmonie et son bonheur, de l'observance de certaines lois, de certaines règles et de certaines coutumes, par lesquelles ses membres consentent à être gouvernés. Il faut, pour la prospérité et le bonheur d'une organisation, que ses règlements soient le fruit de la sagesse, et aussi que les membres de la communauté les observent fidèlement.

Les règles et les règlements produisent la plus grande somme de bien et d'harmonie selon la mesure de justice, d'ordre, de loyauté, de bonté et d'autres qualités de ce genre qu'ils reflètent. Une règle qui favoriserait injustement une certaine partie de la communauté aux dépens d'une autre, tendrait à créer, non l'harmonie, mais le mécontentement et la discordance. De plus, l'application rigide de certaines règles, en toute occasion, pourrait, dans certaines circonstances, aboutir au découragement. Bien des difficultés qu'ont eues les gouvernements humains reposent sur la construction de règles et de règlements qui peuvent être appliqués en toute justice au profit de tous et au préjudice d'aucun.

Lorsqu'on réfléchit à l'insuffisance de la sagesse humaine, on trouve un refuge et de l'espoir dans la sagesse, la perfection et la complète suffisance des deux règles ou commandements cités par le Maître: "Tu aimeras le Seigneur, ton Dieu, de tout ton cœur, de toute ton âme, de toute ta force et de toute ta pensée," et: "Tu aimeras ton prochain comme toi-même."

Avant d'être instruites par la Science Chrétienne, peu de personnes se rendent compte que la vraie existence est entièrement spirituelle, soumise à la loi spirituelle, et harmonieuse si l'on s'y conforme. Cette loi spirituelle est la loi de Dieu. Elle est toujours bonne, jamais injuste, dure, impitoyable ou partiale, car c'est la loi de l'Amour divin universel, toujours accessible à chacun et agissant en faveur de tous. Le Maître dit: "Il fait lever son soleil sur les méchants et sur les bons, et il fait pleuvoir sur les justes et sur les injustes."

L'humanité a été habituée à croire aux soi-disant lois du hasard, de l'hérédité, de la décomposition, de la maladie, et elle les a acceptées et craintes, les croyant inévitables. Mais la Science Chrétienne enseigne qu'en réalité il n'y a pas de telles lois. Dieu étant le bien et la seule cause, il ne peut y avoir aucune cause, aucun pouvoir qui commencent ou qui soutiennent une loi discordante quelle qu'elle soit. Ce qui semble être l'opération du mal ou de la discordance n'est que l'hypothétique absence ou suspension de l'activité de la loi spirituelle.

Or, la loi de Dieu a toujours existé et elle existera à jamais. "Ton trône est affermi dès les temps anciens. Tu es de toute éternité." Et de même qu'un étudiant en mathématiques a besoin d'en comprendre les règles fondamentales pour en résoudre les problèmes, de même nous avons besoin d'apprendre et de reconnaître la loi spirituelle afin d'en apprécier l'opération bienfaisante dans la vie journalière.

En étudiant les Écritures et le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne: *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), par Mary Baker Eddy, on apprend que la loi universelle de Dieu, laquelle opère toujours, est la loi de l'amour, de la justice, de la santé, de l'harmonie, et que toutes les fois qu'on se trouve face à face avec ce qui semble être un genre quelconque de malveillance, d'égoïsme, de maladie, de manque, ou d'une autre discordance, il suffit que l'on conforme chacune de ses pensées et de ses actions à sa compréhension la plus élevée de la loi de Dieu et que l'on réclame son droit divin d'être gouverné par elle. Les conditions discordantes disparaissent alors, n'ayant pour les soutenir ou les appuyer ni une croyance à un pouvoir ni quelqu'un ayant cette croyance.

Grâce à sa compréhension de l'union de l'homme avec Dieu, Principe créateur de la loi, Christ-Jésus prouva en maintes occasions que les soi-disant lois matérielles de moyens de subsistance, de temps, d'espace, de maladie et de mort n'ont pas le pouvoir d'agir de façon à affliger les mortels. La loi spirituelle reflète la sagesse infaillible de l'Entendement divin; et, étant le fruit de l'Amour infini, elle est la loi de l'harmonie, toujours bienfaisante, et agissant en faveur de tous et de chacun en particulier. A la page 259 de *Miscellaneous Writings*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Tout ce qui semble être la loi, mais ne partage pas la nature de Dieu, n'est pas la loi; c'est ce que Jésus l'a déclaré: 'menteur et le père du mensonge.'"

Toutes les fois qu'un individu, une communauté, un home, ou une autre organisation semble souffrir, ne pas réussir ou être discordant de quelque manière, il faudrait soigneusement chercher à découvrir quelle fausse croyance pourrait revêtir le masque de la loi, quelle inharmonie pourrait imposer sa fausse prétention afin d'être reconnue comme condition inévitable de l'expérience humaine. La Science Chrétienne enseigne, et donne des preuves convaincantes, que tout effet a une cause mentale, et que le moyen d'échapper à toute circonstance ou à toute condition, c'est de comprendre la vérité de l'être harmonieux.

Le mobile dans tout vrai mode de penser est l'amour pour Dieu et l'homme, le désir d'avoir une connaissance plus approfondie de Dieu, de mieux se rendre compte de Sa présence, de connaître Sa volonté, Sa loi, et de s'y conformer. Ce mode de penser constitue la prière, et disperse les doutes, les craintes et d'autres discordances de la matérialité. Il révèle par là l'évidence de Sa présence et de l'être harmonieux manifesté par l'opération ininterrompue et harmonieuse de la loi divine.

On pourra obtenir des renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne dans cette langue en écrivant à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Law of Harmony

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVERY organization, whether a nation, a community, a business, or a home, depends for its harmony and well-being upon the observance of certain laws, rules, and customs, by which its members consent to be governed. The prosperity and well-being of an organization depend very much upon whether its regulations are the product of wisdom; and also upon their faithful observance by the members of the community.

Rules and regulations bring out the maximum of good and harmony according as they reflect justice, order, fairness, kindness, and such like. A rule that might unjustly favor one particular section of a community at the expense of another would tend, not to harmony, but to dissatisfaction and discord. Again, the rigid application on all occasions of some rules might under certain circumstances result in discouragement. Much of the difficulty experienced in human governments lies in the framing of such rules and regulations as may be fairly applied for the benefit of all and the hardship of none.

As one ponders the inadequacy of human wisdom, he finds refuge and hope in the wisdom, completeness, and all-sufficiency of the two rules or commandments cited by the Master: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind;" and, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

Until they become instructed through Christian Science, not many realize that true existence is wholly spiritual, subject to spiritual law, and harmonious in conforming thereto. This spiritual law is the law of God. It is always good, never unjust, hard, relentless, or partial, for it is the law of universal divine Love, ever available and operative for all. The Master said, "He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust."

Mankind has been accustomed to believe in so-called laws of chance, heredity, decay, disease, and has accepted and feared them as inevitable. But Christian Science teaches that there are in reality no such laws. God being good and the only cause, there can be no cause or power to start or maintain a discordant law of any kind. What seems to be the operation of evil or discord is only the suppositious absence or suspension of the activity of spiritual law.

Now, the law of God always has been, and will continue forever. "Thy throne is established of old: thou art from everlasting." And just as the student of mathematics requires an understanding of its basic rules in order to solve its problems, so we need to understand and recognize spiritual law in order to appreciate its beneficent operation in daily living.

Through the study of the Scriptures and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, one learns that the universal, ever operative law of God is the law of love, justice, health, harmony, and that whenever and wherever one is confronted with what seems to be some phase of unkindness, selfishness, disease, lack, or other discord, one has but to conform his every thought and action to his highest understanding of God's law and claim his divine right to be governed thereby. Discordant conditions then disappear for lack of a belief or believer in a power to support or sustain them.

Through his understanding of man's unity with God, the law-creating Principle, Christ Jesus on many occasions proved that supposed material laws of supply, time, space, disease, and death have no power to operate to the discomfort of mortals. Spiritual law reflects the unerring wisdom of divine Mind, and being the product of Infinite Love it is the law of harmony, always beneficent, and operating for each and all. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 259) Mrs. Eddy writes, "Whatever appears to be law, but partakes not of the nature of God, is not law, but is what Jesus declared it, 'a liar, and the father of it.'"

Whenever an individual, community, home, or other organization appears to be suffering, to be unsuccessful or in any way discordant, a careful search should be made to discover what false belief may be masquerading as law, what inharmony may be pressing its false claim for recognition as an inevitable condition of human experience. Christian Science teaches, and affords convincing proofs, that every effect has a mental cause, and that the way of escape from every adverse circumstance or condition lies in realizing the truth of harmonious being.

The motive in all true thinking is love for God and man, desire to know more about God, to become more aware of His presence, to know and conform to His will or law. Such thinking constitutes prayer, and disperses doubts, fears, and other discords of materiality. It thereby reveals the evidence of His presence, and of harmonious being expressed through the uninterrupted and harmonious operation of divine law.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Glass Shop

One day I visited a friend's glass shop,
As colorful and as lovely as a morning dewdrop,
Here Frenchman, Swede, Pole, Italian and others
Work together for artistic ends like brothers.
I was permitted to freely, joyfully pass
Through stacked aisles of gorgeous English glass
Waiting in dim, dark, dusty aisles to be sanctified
In cathedral or chapel; light-kissed and glorified. . . .

Deep, dark bottled-colored blue,
Also heaven's lighter hue;
Blue with violet bands
Flame-curved and soft as baby hands,
Like the shallow water of a flood
Ebbing in the noon-sun over mud;
Rippled white, pure as morning light,
Snow-flaked pane and bull's eye white,
Green-streaked white as cool
And beautiful as a . . . pool. . . .

Glass stacks and sharp cutting,
Skilful cartoons and patient painting,
Baking, leading, soldering, cementing,
Crating, shipping, setting, enjoying,
This is the biography of this bit of glass
Through whose patterns light must pass
As I stepped from studio to street,
Noisy with the footfalls of plodding feet,
I envied, Oh, how I envied, those who stop
Amid the beauties of the shop
And my heart happily hummed,
Yes, my heart wildly hummed,

Days are not long
With a song
In the heart
Filled with art.

—From "Mountains and Molehills," by HARRY ELMORE HURD.

Is He a Poet?

If we wish to discover whether a writer is a poet we must examine his style. This is the first elementary test. If his style is bad, if it is made up of conventional expressions, approximate phrases . . , mixed metaphors; if we find he is using his medium, words, merely for their sound (as if he were a musician, not a writer), for their prettiness (as if he were a painter), for any quality first of all but their essential meaning; then he is not a poet. He has broken the great rule for all writers: Use words according to their meaning. It is a profound error to suppose that all writers do this. A small minority, a very few in each generation are sufficiently sincere, have enough personality to seek style, to use words according to their meaning. All the rest use words approximately, and theirs is an approximate art. Poetry has no place for mere intellectual counters.—RICHARD ALDINGTON, in *The Fortnightly Review*.

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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STOCKS HAVE GOOD RISE IN QUIET TRADING

Steel Leads Market—Utilities in Demand—Bonds Generally Higher

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NEW YORK—Financial markets improved considerably in rather quiet trading, without any new developments affecting the situation. Money was easier, but cheap money is nothing new. Opening prices for shares were irregularly lower, but losses were mainly fractional, and after a period of hesitancy with reduced volume of trading, a rally began which gave the bulk of the market a buoyant appearance by the middle of the last hour. The ticker caught up with trading on the floor early in the session, but fell behind again on the rally.

Increased business with higher prices naturally was interpreted favorably, and although sufficient stock came out to restrain the upward movement, the market at least gave a good demonstration of its ability to move out of the rut at times. The turnover was again below 3,000,000 shares.

Bonds were generally higher, being further stimulated by cheap money. Commodity markets also did better, both cotton and wheat being boosted by short covering.

Steel Leads Rally

Group movements were as difficult to distinguish as they have been all along for the last month, but individual stocks were singled out for chief attention. Steel strengthened its position as the acknowledged leader in this market by holding stubbornly around 160 in the early trading and then advancing several points to lead the rally in the last hour and a half.

Some of the public utility shares were quite strong, reflecting the thoroughly sold out condition of that section of the market and the prospect for good earnings even in case of further business recession. Public Service of New Jersey, United Gas Improvement, American Telephone and Western Union moved forward as they could do only on large buying orders.

More work was done on setting the stage for a cut to 4 per cent in the New York Federal Reserve Bank's discount rate. Two reductions were announced in the bill rate, bringing the asked price for 90-day bills to 3⅞ per cent. The bill rate has been reduced 10 times since the downward movement began less than a month ago.

Bankers do not believe the Reserve banks have been heavy buyers of bills recently, but they estimate that at present some $200,000,000 is seeking temporary employment, and that part of it is going into the bill market.

Abundance of Money

Call money renewed at 5 per cent, and the abundance of money in the market made it difficult to maintain that rate. Other money rates were unchanged, although quotations for time money were largely nominal. New York City member banks are largely out of debt at the Reserve bank, but out-of-town banks still have large borrowings, which it is hoped can be reduced sharply at this time. The prevalence of a 5 per cent call money rate is calculated to force out much out-of-town money employed here.

It is quite likely that a further reduction in the discount rate here would be accompanied by a lower Bank of England rate, and therefore by reductions in other European central bank rates. The outlook for that is giving the foreign exchanges a heavy tone. Sterling was fairly steady, but others were somewhat lower, with the exception of Scandinavian currencies.

The failure announced yesterday of a stock exchange firm was regretted because, among other reasons, it spoiled the chance of the exchange making a remarkable record. It looked as though the Street would pull through the greatest stock market crisis in its history without a failure among stock exchange firms.

However, the firm which went under was one doing most of its business in Providence and the failure had no effect on the general situation here, which bankers maintain is sound. Two small Boston failures also have been announced.

Railroad Conference

Railroad men were hopeful that some good might be accomplished at the conference of leading executives at the White House Tuesday. Rail executives scarcely can be accused of falling to help out when President Hoover had deemed the occasion opportune.

Thus last spring, when wheat prices were dropping heavily, the roads swallowed a cut in freight rates on wheat, which failed to help the wheat market, but which caused a noticeable cut in the earnings. Moreover, from time to time the roads have had to contemplate the prospect of a vigorous government program for waterways development, which would certainly cut into their earnings.

Railroad traffic continues to depict some falling off in business. Not only are carloadings declining as they always do at this season, but they are now running below a year ago. The report for the week of Nov. 9 shows loadings maintained above the million car mark, but dropped some 4000 cars below last year.

For the year loadings are still more than 1,500,000 cars higher than a year ago. Railroad men now estimate that loadings for the entire year will be about the same as for 1926, when the high record was set.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec.	17.28	17.60	17.28	17.53	17.28
Jan.	17.42	17.75	17.42	17.66	17.43
Mar.	17.75	18.05	17.71	17.97	17.73
May.	18.02	18.31	17.98	18.23	17.99
July	18.22	18.48	18.17	18.44	18.19
Oct.	18.26	18.55	18.22	18.48	18.22

Spots 17.75, up 25 points.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec.	17.25	17.59	17.25	17.52	17.25
Jan.	17.40	17.71	17.40	17.64	17.40
Mar.	17.67	17.99	17.65	17.92	17.67
May	17.92	18.25	17.92	18.17	17.92

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec	17.31	17.67	17.31	17.64	17.34
Jan	17.47	17.80	17.47	17.75	17.50
Mar	17.78	18.06	17.77	18.04	17.75
May	18.03	18.35	18.03	18.31	18.05

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec	9.26	9.38	9.26	9.38	9.32
Jan	9.27	9.39	9.26	9.39	9.34
Mar	9.36	9.47	9.35	9.47	9.46
May	9.46	9.56	9.44	9.55	9.52
July	9.51	9.61	9.50	9.61	9.58

Spots 9.60, down 11 points. Tone at close quiet. Sales (British), 6000; (American), 8800.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

SO. CALIFORNIA EDISON CO.

	1929	1928
Oct gross*.....	$3,626,474	$3,089,452
Bal aft tax & chgs†	1,866,657	1,554,022
10 months gross*..	33,600,834	29,369,807
Bal aft tax & chgs†	17,119,879	15,001,131

*Includes other income. †Before depreciation.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Nov. 19	Nov. 18
57⅞	36⅛	..	Abitibi	200	37¾	37	39⅜	..
159½	60	..	Ab & Straus...	700	69½	61	69½	62½
112½	100½	7	Ab & Str pf ..	10	102¾	102¼	102¼	..
123	59	..	Ab & Str cts...	200	70¼	70¼	70¼	..
34	20	6	Adams Ex ..	400	25½	23¾	23¾	23¾
96	84	5	Adams Ex pf..	100	85	85	85	84
35⅞	20	2	Adams Mill...	100	21	21	21	20⅜
104⅞	7	..	Adv-Rumely..	300	14	13¾	14	14½
119	15	..	Adv-Ru pf....	200	21½	19¾	19¼	21
4⅞	¾	..	Ahumada ...	500	1	1	1	..
223⅜	77	2	Air Reduc ...	2100	109⅞	97¼	109¾	100⅜
48⅞	20¼	2¶	Airway El ...	100	22	21½	21½	22⅞
11¼	2	..	Ajax Rubber..	400	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
10¼	4¼	..	Alaska Jun....	1500	6½	6	6½	6¼
56⅛	17	..	Alleghany ...	20700	23⅝	21⅜	23½	22
118⅜	90	5½	Alleghany pf..	400	93	91¾	93	90¾
354¾	197	6	Allied Chem .	1300	242½	232½	242½	244
¾	1/16	..	Allis Ch rts ..	2400	¾	¾	¾	1/16
75½	35⅛	7	Allis-Chal ...	300	42⅝	40⅜	42⅜	41
30½	23	..	Algh P C	500	24½	23	23	23
73	24	..	Amal Lea pf ..	300	24	24	24	..
42⅝	17½	2	Amerada	400	21¼	21	21	21½
22⅝	4	..	Am Ag Ch	300	7½	7	7¼	7¼
73⅜	18	..	Am Ag Ch pf.	300	27	26	27	27
157	65	2¶	Am Bk Note .	300	84	79	84	81¼
65⅜	57	3	Am Bk N pf .	60	63½	63½	63½	..
20½	7⅛	..	Am Beet S ..	200	8	7¾	8	8
76½	27	..	Am Bosch	400	33¾	30⅝	33⅛	31¼
62	40½	1.60¶	Am Brake	300	45	43½	44	43¾
34¾	4¼	..	Am Br Boy	800	9⅞	8½	9⅜	8⅝
104	48⅜	..	Am Br Bov pf.	130	55	55	55	55
184½	86	3¶	Am Can	13100	110½	100⅜	109⅞	102
142	133⅛	7	Am Can pf	200	136¾	136¾	136⅞	135⅝
106½	75	6	Am Car & F ..	400	82½	80⅝	82	81¾
95¾	70¼	7	Am Chain pf .	200	79	78	78	79½
81⅞	27	..	Am Chicle	500	36⅞	35	36½	36
55	20	1.60§	Am Com Ac ..	200	26½	25¾	26¼	26½
47¾	18¼	2	Am En Til	200	23¾	23¼	23⅜	20⅛
98½	23	..	Am Europe ..	200	31	28	31	31
199¼	50	..	Am & FPw ..	14500	67	61	67	61¼
108½	101¾	7	Am & FP 7 ..	100	101½	101½	101½	103
103	86¼	7	Am & FP 2pf .	1000	89⅞	88¾	88¾	90
42	19¼	1	Am Hawaii ..	200	21	19½	19⅜	21½
53¼	23¾	..	Am Hide pf ..	200	26½	26½	26½	25½
54	20	2¶	Am Ice	400	35	34½	35	33½
96¾	29½	2¶	Am Int Corp .	10100	37½	34½	37⅜	35⅞
87	21⅝	..	Am La Fr	200	3	2⅞	3	3
136	90	8	Am Loco	400	104	100	104	100¼
119¾	111¼	7	Am Loco pf ..	100	112	112	112	112
91¾	31½	3	Am Metals	500	46½	43½	45	43½
135	10½	6	Am Met 6% ..	100	108	107½	107½	..
17⅞	1	..	Am Piano	4000	2¾	2	2½	1
55	10	..	Am Piano pf .	110	14	10	11⅝	12½
85	40	1¶	Am Pd&Lt pf.	1600	74½	69⅞	74	72
104	92¼	6	Am P&L	600	97½	97⅛	97½	97
80	70	3	Am P&L pf A.	200	71⅝	71	71¾	..
84¾	72⅞	5	Am P&L pf st.	200	78⅞	78	78	79
55⅜	28	1½	Am Radiat ..	11200	33	32⅛	33	33½
64¾	12½	..	Am Repub ..	300	19⅞	16⅛	19⅞	17⅜
144⅝	60	2¶	Am Roll Mill.	1700	76½	73¼	76½	75⅛
3	⅜	..	Am Roll M rts	200	⅝	½	½	½
74¾	44	4¶	Am Saf Raz.	100	51½	51½	54½	53¼
41⅞	22	3	Am Seating ..	200	22	21⅜	21⅜	22
7	⅜	..	Am Ship	100	1⅜	1¾	1⅝	1¼
112¼	70	8	Am Ship Bldg.	60	73½	73	73½	72⅜
130¼	62	4	Am Smelt	1900	76	72¼	76	73½
138	123¼	7	AmSmelt pf.	400	125¾	124⅛	125⅜	124½
79⅞	35¾	3	Am Stl Fnd.	400	45½	43¼	45½	44¾
114	110	7	Am Stl F pf .	40	110¾	110	110⅝	..
85	40	2	Am Stores ..	400	45¾	45	45	45
94¾	56	..	Am Sugar	600	62⅛	61½	61½	62
111	99	7	Am Sugar pf.	200	103	103	103	103
32⅞	17	5	Am Tel&Cab.	100	24½	24½	24½	24½
310¾	153¼	9	Am Tel&T ..	12500	220⅞	215	220⅞	216
181	115	8	Am Type	400	127⅞	125	125	125½
112	103	7	Am Type pf..	100	106	106	106	..
199	150	12	Am Tob Co ..	11800	70	60½	70	62
101	97	6	Am Wat W 6 ..	100	99	99	99	99½
27¾	5¾	..	Am Wool	100	9	9	9	8¾
58⅜	15½	..	Am Wool pf ..	100	20	19½	20	20⅜
16⅛	4	..	Am Writ Ct ..	200	8¼	6	8¼	7
49¼	7	..	Am Zinc	200	10⅞	10	10½	10
111¼	49¾	..	Am Zinc pf ..	100	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	53
140	70	2	Anaconda	14300	84⅞	79¾	84½	80½
80	25	2.40	Anchor Cap ..	700	44½	36	43	36¼
154½	96	6.50	Anchor C pf .	200	99⅞	99	99⅞	100
68⅜	30	3	Andes Cop ..	100	38⅝	35½	38⅜	36
49½	18½	2	Arvin Dan	400	28	27½	27½	28
95	75	7	Armour D pf .	100	78	77½	78	76¾
18⅜	5⅜	..	Arm Ill A	1800	6¼	6⅜	6½	6⅝
10¼	2¾	..	Arm Ill B	1800	3⅜	3⅜	4⅜	4⅝
86	57	7	Arm Ill pf	100	60¼	60½	60½	60
40⅞	7⅜	..	Arnold Cons ..	200	10½	10⅛	10½	10
30⅞	20¼	1½	Art Metals	200	23⅛	23	23⅛	23⅛
58⅜	31	4	Asso Apparl ..	100	35	35	35	35
70¾	25	2½	Asso Dry G ..	1500	32½	31⅜	32⅛	31¾
298⅝	195⅛	10	Atchison	11900	219	212	219	212½
101¼	90	5	Atchison pf ..	200	101¾	101½	101¼	101
209½	161	10	Atl Coast L ..	200	167	165	165	165
86⅞	32½	..	Atl G&WI	200	68½	68¼	68½	67
62⅞	45¾	4	Atl G&WI pf ..	300	56¾	55⅝	56	55⅛
77⅞	30	1¶	Atl Refin	14000	41	40⅛	41	40⅜
140	67	4	Atlas Pwd	400	83	79⅝	83	86⅞
17⅞	5	..	Atlas Tack ..	100	6	6	6	6
514	120	4	Auburn Auto.	300	160	150	160	156
11⅜	3¼	5⅜	Austin N	200	4	3¾	4	4¼
65	49½	4.49	Aust Cred	200	54	54	54	54
20	5⅝	..	Aviation	500	7⅞	7⅜	7¾	7⅝

—B—

125	109½	7	Baldwin pf ..	130	113	112⅞	113	112½
66⅝	15	..	Baldwin new	1000	25¼	24⅛	25¼	25⅝
145⅛	105	6	Balt & O	11500	117⅜	115	117⅛	114
80⅜	75	4	Balt&O pf ..	100	78	78	78	78
110½	93½	6½	Bamber pf	100	105	104	105	..
4	1/16	..	B&Aroos rts..	200	⅝	⅜	⅜	⅜
90⅜	55	3½	Bangor & A ..	400	60⅜	58	60⅜	59⅝
115	103¼	7	Bangor&A pf .	50	107	105	106	106¼
97	74⅜	6½	Barker Br pf.	100	72	72	72	..
49⅛	20	2	Barnsdall A ..	2500	24½	23¾	24⅛	24
29¼	3½	..	Barnet	100	4	4	4	4
32⅞	15	..	Beacon Oil ..	300	18	17	18	17
131	73½	3	Beatrice	600	85⅜	82½	83	83½
106½	105	7	Beatrice pf ..	200	104½	104½	104½	..
101	45	3	Beechnut	200	65	65	65	65
17⅜	5¼	..	Belding H	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6
104⅜	25	2	Bendix	2400	34	31¾	34	33½
40⅞	25	3	Best & Co	300	36⅜	35	36½	36
140¾	78¼	4	Beth Steel ..	15000	88	85	87¾	85⅞
128	116⅜	7	Beth Steel pf..	100	119	118½	118½	119
111	100	7	Bl'm'dale pf....	30	03	103	103	..
136¾	37	3¶	Bohn Alum....	2500	48¼	45½	47½	48½
100½	53	3	Borden	1000	64¾	63	63¾	63
86⅞	26	4	Borg Warner.	1200	34⅜	32½	34	30⅝
15½	5	..	Bost M A pf ..	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
6¼	8½	..	Briggs	1400	11⅜	10⅝	11¼	11¼
43½	20	..	Briggs & Strat	1000	25	23¼	25	..
13½	3⅞	..	Brit Steel 2pf..	300	4½	4⅛	4½	3⅞
73⅞	14	3	Brockway	300	17½	17	17½	16⅞
145	75	7	Brockway pf..	10	75	75	75	77
81⅞	40	4	Bkyn Man T ..	1000	58½	56½	58	58½
92⅝	76½	6	Bkyn Man pf..	100	81	80¾	81	80½
12½	7	..	Bkyn-Queens ..	400	8½	8½	8½	8½
65	44	..	Bkyn-Qns pf ..	400	47¾	46	47½	..
248½	99	5	Bkyn Un G ..	1000	120	115½	120	116¼
51½	36	2½	Brown Shoe ..	100	43	43	43	42⅜
121	144	7	Brown Sh pf .	80	114	113¾	114	..
55¼	16¼	3	Bruns Balke .	200	24⅞	23¼	24⅞	23¾
½	⅛	..	Bucyrus rts ..	2600	½	⅛	⅛	..
42¾	14	1	Bucyrus	500	20½	18½	20½	19¼
117	109¾	7	Bucyrus pf ..	20	112	112	112	114¼
50	26⅝	2½	Budd Mfg Co.	300	11⅞	11	11⅞	11½
32⅝	21¼	..	Bulova Watch	100	28	27½	28	28
127	88	8	Burns Br A ..	200	90	88	90	88¾
39	22⅝	..	BurnsBr B ..	400	25	24	25	23
96⅞	29	3¶	Burroughs ..	1600	44	42⅛	44	43
89⅛	31¼	2¶	Bush Term ..	100	36	36	36	37⅛
110½	91⅜	7	Bush T deb ..	50	96¾	95	95	97
118½	105⅜	7	Bush Blg pf ..	40	107	107	107	107
100⅜	92½	5	Butler Bros ..	400	96	95¼	96	95⅞
65½	65	..	Conn Ry&L pf	10	63⅞	63⅝	63⅞	6
70⅝	45	6	Con Ry C pf .	1300	50	50	50	49½
6¼	1	..	Con Textile ..	500	1½	1¼	1½	1½
23½	12	1.20	Container A .	300	14¼	14	14¼	15
11½	3½	.60	Container B .	300	4⅞	4½	4½	4½

—C—

84⅞	63½	4	Calif Pack ...	600	69	68¼	69	68¼
4	1	..	Callaha	300	1⅜	1¾	1⅜	1¼
136¾	73	11	Calu & Ariz ..	400	93⅞	90⅝	93⅞	90⅜
61⅞	25	4	Calu & Hecla .	3600	37⅝	36	37½	37
49½	20	2	Campbell	100	23	23	23	23⅛
98¾	45	4	Canada Dry ..	600	62	61	62	62
265⅞	180¼	10	Can Pac	1600	202	197½	202⅞	199⅞
181	170	..	C Pac 3pd ct ..	100	181	181	181	180
48⅜	30	2.80	Cannon Mills .	100	32	32	32	32
65⅛	17	..	Capital A Co .	100	21¼	22¼	22¼	24
39⅛	29	..	Capital A pf .	200	35½	35½	35½	..
467	130	6	Case Thresh ..	1000	162	152	160	155
42⅛	9¾	..	Cav-Dobbs ..	100	9	9	9	..
79⅝	3	3	Celotex	400	38	37½	38	38½
48⅜	21	2	Cen Aguirre ..	200	25	24½	25	25
59⅜	27⅛	2	Cen Alloy	1000	36	32	36	34
20½	3	..	Century Rib .	400	6⅜	6	6⅜	6⅛
120	52¼	6	Cerro de P ..	1000	69⅞	67½	68¾	69
32	11½	..	Cert-Teed	600	13½	12½	12⅝	14
80¾	18	..	Checker-Cab ..	100	40	37	40	38¾
92	42⅛	3	Ches Corp	1200	56¾	54½	56¾	54
279¾	160	10	Ches & Ohio ..	400	187½	182	187½	185½
18¾	4	..	Chi & Alton ..	200	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	4⅞
25¾	3½	..	Chi & Alt pf ..	200	6⅜	6	6⅜	6¼
23⅞	8	..	Chi Gt West ..	400	10	9¾	10	9¾
63⅝	17½	..	Chi Gt W pf ..	400	29½	27⅜	29½	27½
44⅞	16	..	Chi M&SP	1500	23¼	21⅝	23¼	22½
68⅝	28½	..	Chi M&SP pf .	1800	39⅛	35⅞	39⅛	31¾
108½	75	4	Chi & NW	200	86	84	86	83¼
145	134	7	Chi & NW pf .	200	138	138	138	140
47½	21⅞	..	Chi Pneu pf ..	1000	27⅞	25¼	27⅞	26
61⅜	47	3½	Chi Pneu pf ..	100	49½	49½	49½	50
143½	101	7	Chi RI	960	112	110⅛	112	111
112⅞	94⅞	6	Chi RI 6%	200	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
50	27½	3	Chick Cot O .	300	29	28¼	29	28
75⅞	44¼	2.40	Childs	1000	52⅝	50⅜	52⅝	51⅜
135	28	3	Chrysler	2700	33½	31½	33½	32½
62⅜	39⅞	3.60	City Ice	100	45	45	45	45
105¼	96	6½	City Ice pf	20	96½	96½	96½	96½
27	7¼	..	City Stores	1200	11	9⅞	10	10¼
52	38	3½	City Stor A ..	70	38	38	38	38
61⅞	25	..	Clark Eq Co .	200	33	31½	33	29
72⅜	35½	5	Cluett Pbdy ..	100	38	38	38	37½
154½	101	4	Coca Cola	400	122⅝	120½	122⅝	119
50	44¾	3	Coca Cola A ..	100	46	46	46	45¾
72¼	10	..	Collins&A	700	14	13⅞	14	14
78½	27¾	..	Colo F&I	600	32¾	31½	32¾	32⅞
58¼	50	..	Col Gas fpd rct	400	58¾	58	58¾	..
140	52	2	Col Gas	8600	66	61⅜	66	63¼
109	99¾	6	Col Gas pf A..	400	100	99½	99¾	100
130	42¾	..	Col G rcts ppd	100	58	58	58	58
344	105	4	¶Col Carbon....	200	139	130	139	125
10⅝	3⅛	..	Col Carbon rts	1400	2½	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
88⅝	16⅛	1.14	Col Graph....	3100	23	21	23	21
62⅝	18	2	Com Cred	4500	24½	22⅞	24½	24
103¾	70	6½	Com Cr 1pf....	40	75⅞	75	75	75
28	20⅜	2	Com Cr pf B..	100	22	22	22	20½
95⅜	83⅝	..	Com Cr 1pf xw	60	65	65	65	..
79	28⅛	4	¶Com Inv Tr...	900	38¼	35⅞	38¼	36⅝
99	87	6½	Com I 6½%...	100	88	88	88	87
51⅝	28	..	Com Cred A...	600	32½	31½	32½	31⅝
63	20⅛	8	Com Sol	4000	29¼	26⅜	29¼	28
24⅜	10	..	Com&South'rn	15000	13½	12½	13⅜	12⅞
35⅜	11	..	Congoleum	200	14	13⅛	14	13
25⅜	10	2	Con Film	600	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜
30¾	15⅛	2	Con Film pf .	300	20¾	20	20¼	20⅛
183¼	80⅛	3	Con Gas	20000	95¾	91⅜	95¾	92⅞
100⅜	92½	5	Con Gas pf ..	400	96	95¼	96	95⅞
65½	65	..	Conn Ry&L pf	10	63⅞	63⅝	63⅞	6
70⅝	45	6	Con Ry C pf .	1300	50	50	50	49½
6¼	1	..	Con Textile .	500	1½	1¼	1½	1½
23½	12	1.20	Container A .	300	14¼	14	14¼	15
11½	3½	.60	Container B .	300	4⅞	4½	4½	4½

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Nov. 19	Nov. 18
90	25¼	..	Cont Bak A .	2000	35¾	34	35¾	33½
15¼	4⅝	..	Cont Bak B ..	100	6	5¾	6	5½
100	79½	8	Cont Bak pf .	500	86	85	86	87½
63¾	38	1.20	Cont Bank ..	400	40	39½	40	40
126	115	7	Cont Can pf .	20	124⅞	124¾	124⅞	123¾
110¼	46¼	2	Cont Ins	2000	62	60	61½	62
28	20¾	2	Cont Diam F .	100	27⅞	26¼	27½	28⅜
28¾	6½	.80	Cont Motors .	8000	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8½
47⅛	18	..	Cont Oil	3000	23¼	22	23¼	22⅝
126⅜	70	2¶	Corn Prod ..	4000	88⅝	84¼	88⅜	86
82½	20⅛	2.60	Coty	3700	29	27⅝	28⅞	28½
125	17	1§	Crosley	2000	21¾	19⅜	21	22½
79	37⅛	..	Crown Cork .	200	46½	46	46	49
25¾	17	1	Crown Zell ...	500	18	18	18	18
27¾	24	..	Cream of Wh.	100	27½	26⅞	27½	27½
121¾	71	5	Crucible	300	79	79	79	79
5½	⅜	..	Cuba Cane ..	1200	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1
24½	5	..	Cuba Co	1000	10	9½	10	10
17	7	..	Cub Am S	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
95	60⅛	..	Cub Am S pf.	150	63⅛	61	63	63¼
6¾	1	..	Cub Dom S..	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
67⅞	36	4	Cudahy	500	41½

RESERVE BANKS' INVESTMENTS OFF NEARLY BILLION

WASHINGTON (AP)—Loans and investments of Federal Reserve member banks were $35,914,000,000 on Oct. 4, the date of the last bank call, made public by the Federal Reserve Board Tuesday. This was an increase of $203,000,000 for the three months since last June and of $985,000,000 during the year.

Total loans increased $506,000,000 during the quarter and $1,840,000,000 during the year. Reaching a total of $26,165,000,000, investments in United States Government and other securities declined $304,000,000 during the quarter and $855,000,000 during the year.

Net demand deposits of all member banks on Oct. 4 were $18,952,000,000, a decline of $26,000,000 since June 29 and of $43,000,000 for the year. Member banks in New York City reported a reduction of $248,000,000 in net demand deposits for the quarter, member banks in Chicago an increase of $60,000,000, other Reserve city banks a decline of $12,000,000 and country banks an increase of $175,000,000.

For the year ended Oct. 4 member banks in New York City reported an increase of $331,000,000 in net demand deposits, member banks in Chicago a decline of $5,000,000, other Reserve city banks a decline of $243,000,000 and country banks a decline of $126,000,000.

Capital and surplus of all member banks on Oct. 4 was $254,000,000 above the total reported for June 29 and $715,000,000 above the total reported Oct. 3.

Total capital and surplus reported was $5,551,000,000.

WHEAT MARKET IS GENERALLY HIGHER

CHICAGO (AP)—Decidedly higher prices for wheat came about early today as a result of increasing reports of serious crop damage in Argentina. Unexpected relative firmness of Liverpool wheat quotations, together with good sized export business overnight in North American wheat, acted as an additional incentive to buying of wheat future deliveries here.

Opening ¼@⅞c up, Chicago wheat afterward continued to climb. Corn and oats were likewise stronger, with corn starting ¼@⅞c higher and subsequently rising still more. Provisions declined.

Opening prices today were: Wheat—Dec. 1.20½@¾, Mar. 1.27¼@½, May 1.31@½; July 1.31⅜; Corn—Dec. 88¾@⅞, Mar. 93¾@94, May 95¾@96¼; Oats—Dec. 45⅞, May 50¼.

Under heavy profit-taking sales at the last, wheat closed unsettled, 3¾@4½c above yesterday's finish. Corn closed 1¾@1½c up, oats 1⅝@1¾c advance, and provisions varying from 5c decline to an equal gain.

COTTON PRICE RISE MEETS REALIZING

NEW YORK (AP)—Cotton opened steady today at an advance of 1 to 5 points on steadier late cables from Liverpool and a private report that estimated ginnings prior to Nov. 14 at 11,992,000 bales pointed to a crop of about 14,500,000 to 14,600,000 running bales.

The advance met realizing and perhaps some selling on the rather disappointing opening of the stock market, but offerings were light and the market held steady. Active months showed net advance of about 2 to 4 points at the end of the first hour.

Liverpool cables reported that Bombay selling and local liquidation had been taken by covering in that market and reported scattered cloth sales to India, but said the low rate of exchange was restricting business with China.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
Dec	1.20½	1.24½	1.20½	1.24
Mar	1.27¼	1.31¾	1.27¼	1.31¼
May	1.31	1.35¼	1.31	1.34⅝
Corn				
Dec	.88⅞	.90¼	.88⅜	.89⅞
Mar	.93⅜	.95¼	.93⅜	.94⅜
May	.95⅝	.97¼	.95⅝	.96¾
Oats				
Dec	.45⅞	.47½	.45⅞	.47½
Mar	.48⅝	.49⅞	.48¼	.49⅞
May	.50¼	.51⅝	.50⅛	.51⅜
Lard				
Jan	10.82	10.92	10.80	10.92
Dec	10.25	10.35	10.22	10.35

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec	1.36¾	1.36½	1.36½	1.32⅛
May	1.43¾	1.40	1.43⅝	1.39⅛

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec	1.19⅜	1.15¾	1.19⅛	1.15⅛
May	1.27⅞	1.24	1.27½	1.23½

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Nov.19	Wk.Ago	Yr.Ago
Wheat 2 red	$1.42½	$1.33¼	$1.60¼
Corn 2 yellow	1.10½	1.05½	1.06¼
Oats 2 white	.56½	.53	.56½
Flour	6.50	6.35	6.30
Beef family	27.75	27.75	28.00
Pork	28.50	28.50	34.50
Lard	10.90	10.95	12.40
Cotton	17.50	17.30	19.80
Zinc	6.25	6.35	6.25
Iron	22.26	22.26	20.25
Steel bil Pitt	35.00	35.00	33.00
Copper	.1800	.1800	.1600
Tin	40.12½	.39.12½	.5050
Rubber	.1650	.1600	.1780
Sugar	.0525	.0525	.0525
Lead	6.35	6.35	6.35
Print Cloth	.0525	.0525	...

LONDON WOOL AUCTION

LONDON (AP)—There was a large attendance at the opening of the sixth series of wool auction sales today. A good selection, amounting to 11,869 bales was offered, and fair competition prevailed. American and French buyers were rather quiet, but home and German traders bought the better grades. Merinos advanced 5 to 7½ per cent, and spinners' wools 10 per cent. Scoured and greasy crossbreds were unchanged to 5 per cent higher while slipes showed no change. No Cape of Good Hope and Natal wool was offered.

BIG TEXAS WOOL SALE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN ANGELO, Tex.—The purchase of the 350,000 pounds of fall wool accumulated at Uvalde was reported here Monday at prices under 20 cents a pound. Studley & Emery of Boston were reported purchasers. The sale of 125,000 pounds of wool by Edwards County Wool & Mohair Company at Rock Springs to the same firm was announced by M. O. Grooms, the manager.

HECLA MINING COMPANY

Hecla Mining Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 profit of $439,440 after ordinary taxes and depreciation, compared with $272,931 in the like 1928 quarter. Profit for the first nine months was $1,478,796 before federal taxes, compared with $986,104 in the similar period of 1928.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 53; De Beers 10¼; Rand Mines 2⅞. Bar silver was 22½d an ounce. Money was 5½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 5¼ per cent; three months 5⅛@5¼ per cent.

CUBAN SUGAR SALES

HAVANA—Directing board of Cooperative Export Agency has authorized sale up to 500,000 tons of next crop sugar.

BOSTON CALL RATE REDUCED

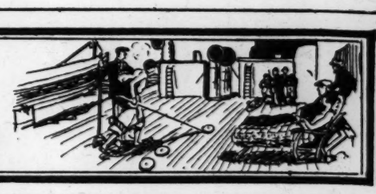
The Boston quick call rate has been reduced to 5 per cent from 5½ per cent.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Allegh Corp '44s	99¼	98½
Allegheny Corp '49	100	99
Allegheny Val gen 4s '42	92	92
Alls Chalmers deb 5s '37	98½	98
Allegh Corp '49s	99	99
Am I G Chm 5½s	101	100
Am Inter 5½s	97⅛	96
Am Smelting 5s '47	100⅛	100¼
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	102⅜	102¼
Am T&T 4½s '33	99¼	99¼
Am T & T 5s '46	101¼	101¼
Am T & T cv 4½s	139¾	134
Am T & T sf 5s '50	101⅝	101⅜
Am T & T col 5s '46	102	101¼
Am T & T cv 4½s	140	134
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105	104½
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	98	98
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	102¼	102¼
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	73⅛	73⅛
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	84½	82
Armour & Co 4½s '39	86½	86
Arkansas Mem Bge 5s '64	98	98
Armour & Co 5½s '43	81	80
Associated Oil 6s '35	100⅞	100⅞
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	85⅝	85⅜
Atch T&SF 4½s	128	126½
Atch T&SF adj 4s sta '95	87⅛	86½
Atch T&SF 4½s	128⅝	126½
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	100⅛	100⅛
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	91⅛	91⅛
Atl Coast Line un 4½s '64	97⅝	97⅝
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	61	59½
Atl Gulf & Wi col 5s '59	66	65⅝
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101¼	100⅞
B&O 1st 4s '48	90½	90½
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	83	83
BO cv 4½s '33	97½	97⅛
B&O rfg 5s '95	100⅞	100½
BO 5s series D	101	100½
B&O 6s '29	107	106¼
Bangor Aroos 4s '51	82½	82½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	102¼	102¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	104	104
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	100	100
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	101½	101½
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	104⅝	104⅝
Beth Steel con 8s A '48	104⅝	104⅝
Bost & Me RR 5s	97	95⅝
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	101⅝	101½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102½	102½
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30	100	100
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	91	89¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	103⅞	103⅞
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	98	98
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	54	54
By Products 5½s '45	99	99
Bur Cr N 5s	98	98
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	98	98
Cal Pet 5½s '38	98½	98⅛
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	91½	91½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	91⅞	91⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	91½	91½
Can North sf 7s '40	109	109
Can North 4½s	98⅛	98
Can North deb 6½s '46	112	112
Can Pac 4s	83¼	83¼
Can Pacific 5s ctf	100¼	100
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	102	102
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	106½	106½
Cen of Ga con 5s' 45	100	100
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	99¼	99¼
Cen New Eng 4½s '61	80¾	80¾
Cen Hud Gas 5s	101⅜	101⅜
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	89½	88¾
Cen Pacific 5s' 60	101¼	100½
Cen Steel 8s '41	121½	121½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	65	65
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98½	97½
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99⅞	99⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95½	94
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	64	64
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	73⅜	72½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	61½	60½
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	99⅞	99⅜
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	104	103⅜
Chi Ind & So 4s	86¼	86⅛
Chi M&StP gen 3½s '89	72½	72¼
Chi M&StP rfg 4½s '14	92¾	92¾
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	70½	69
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	90¼	89¼
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	101⅞	101⅞
Chi & Ww 6½s '36	105⅜	105¾
Chi & Nw 7s '30	100¾	100½
Chi Railway 5s '27	69	69
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	87	86½
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	94¼	94
Chi RI&P 4½s	93	92
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s' 60	94¼	94
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	84½	84½
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	102⅛	102
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	85½	85½
Chi Un Sta 4½s R '63	97½	97
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	101	98¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	95	93¾
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	98½	98½
Clev Un Term 6s '73	100⅝	100⅝
Cleve & Pitts 4½s A	95½	95½
Clev U nTerm 5s' 73	101	100
Colonial 6s ct	75	72
Colo Industrial 5s' 34	90	90
Colo Power 4½s '67	91¾	91¾
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	96	95¾
Colum Gas & Elec 5s May	99½	98¼
Colum Gas & Elec 5s May	99⅝	98¼
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	93	90
Com Inc Trust 5s	84	83
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	103½	103½
Conn Inv Trust 6s	88½	88½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	65	65
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	86	86
Con Gas 5½s '45	105	104½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	70½	70½
Container Corp 6s '46	93	93
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	95½	95½
Crown Wil Paper 6s	99⅜	99⅜
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30 ct	40½	39½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	40	39
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	77	76
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	81	80
Cuban Am Sug col 8s '31	100	99½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	100	100
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	98¼	98¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	90	89
Den G Rio G rfg 5s '55	90½	89
Den & Rio G '78	88	88
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	89	88
Des M & Ft Dodge 4s '35	23	23
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101⅝	101⅝
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100½	100½
Detroit Edi 5s '49	101½	100½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	100¼	100
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106	106
Det Ed 6s '62	101½	101½
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	95½	95½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	91	90
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	102	102
Duke-P Power 6s '66	101½	101½
Dul So Sh & At 5s '37	72½	72¼
Dul & I Range 5s '37	100½	100½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	96⅛	96⅛
Edith Roch McC 6s	99¾	99½
Erie 1st con 4s '96	82	82
Eriec cv 4s A '53	81	79½
Erie cv 4s B '53	81	80
Erie 5s '67	96¼	95½
Erie gen lien	76⅞	76⅞
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	93¼	93¼
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	92⅛	92⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	94½	94½
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	94½	94½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	83½	83
Fla Cen & Pen con 5s '43	84	84
Gen Mot Acc Corn 6s '37	99	98½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s	100¾	100¾
Gannett 6s	87	87
Gen Cable Corp 5½s	97	97
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	105½	105¼
Goodyear 5s '57	90¼	90¼
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	86	86
Gould Coupler 6s '40	68	68
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	103	102¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	107	106¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	94	94
Great Northern 5½s '52	107	105¾
Great Northern 7s '36	108	107⅛
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	96	96
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	65	65
Hudson Coal 5s '62	69	68¾
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	73¾	73
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	92¾	92
Humble Oil 5s '37	99¾	99½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¼	100
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102	102
Ill Cen Omaha 3s	73¼	73¼
Ill Cen 3½s Lou div '55	80⅛	80¼
Ill Cen 6½s '36	106½	106
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98	98
Ind Limestone 6s '46	77½	77½
Ind Nat Gas 5s	101¼	101⅛
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92	91⅝
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	100⅜	100⅜
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	94¾	94½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	59	59
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	60	60
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	42	41½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	86	85¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	90	89
Int & Gt Nor 6s '62	101½	101½
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	80	79¾
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	92	92
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	87¼	86
Int Paper 6s '55 ct	87⅛	85¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	92½	91½
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	74	74
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	92	92
Int Tel&Tel cv 4½s	124	123
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	87⅞	87⅞
Kan City PtS&Mem 4s '36	94¾	94½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	97¾	97⅛
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	102½	102½
Keith 6s '46	79⅞	79⅞
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	87	86⅞
Kings Co Lt 6s '54	123¼	123¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	101¼	101
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	101	99¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	100¾	100⅝
L'Autaro 6s rct	85	85
Lake Shore &MS dez 4s '31	98¼	97½
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	85	85
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	102	102
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	98¼	98
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ww	99⅝	99¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	90½	90
Long Island con 5s '31	99	99
Long Island deb 5s '37	96	96
Long Island N S 5s	95⅝	95⅝
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	100¼	100¼
L&N uni 4s '40	93¼	93¼
L&N 7s '30	100⅜	100⅜
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	104⅛	104⅛
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	84	83½
McCrory 5½s '41	97⅛	97⅛
Mich Cen deb 5s '31 reg	98	98
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99	98¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	98½	98½
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	14	14
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	98¼	98¼
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	14	13¾
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	95½	95½
Mo K&T adj 5s A '67	100	99½
Mo Pac 5s '26	98⅝	97
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	74	72
Mo Pac 5s F '77	98½	97
Mo Pac 5s A	99½	98
Mo Pac 5s G	99	97
Mo Pac 5½s	107½	105¾
Montana Power 5s A '43	101½	100½
Montana Power 5s rfg	98½	98
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	101	101
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	76½	76½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	95	94½
Nat Rys of Mex 4s '77	8¾	8¾
N E T & T 5s '52	102	102
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	87	86⅞
NYC&HR con 4s '98	101¼	101¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	78¼	78⅛
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	95⅜	95⅜
NYC&HR rfg & lm 4½s 2013	97½	97
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	104	103
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	104⅝	104⅝
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	105	105
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	100⅛	100⅛
N Y Edison 5s '44	101⅞	101¾
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	111¼	111¼
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	91	91
NY NH&H 4½s	91½	90½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	92	92
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	81	81
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	105⅛	104⅞
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	72	72
NY NH&H 6s cv	120½	120½
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	98⅝	98⅝
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	103½	103½
NY Rty inc 6s '65	5	5
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	20	18
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	20	17
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107⅛	107
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	70½	70
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	75	75
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	97½	97½
NY Tel deb 6s '45	109⅜	109⅜
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105⅞	104⅞
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	94	94
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	101¾	100¾
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	100	100
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	62½	62½
Norf & W con 4s '96	91	91
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	42⅞	42⅞
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	97	97
Nor Am Ed 5½s	101	101
Nor Ohio 5s '45	83½	83½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	94	94
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	64½	64½
Nor Pac pr lin 4s '97	87⅛	87⅛
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	95	95
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	101¾	101⅝
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	111	110¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100	100
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	103	102⅞
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	109¼	109¼
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	103¼	102¾
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	99⅜	99¼
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	103½	103
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	88	85⅝
Otis Steel 6s '41	99⅜	99¼
Pac Coats 1st 5s '46	65	65
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100½	100
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	99½	99¼
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101	101
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	101¼	101¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103	103
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	98½	98¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	94⅞	94¼
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	50	50
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	60	60
Penn RR 3½s D	81¾	81¾
Penn R R con 4s '48	91⅞	91½
Penn R R 4s '31	97⅜	97⅜
Penn R R cons 4½s '60	100½	100
Penn R R 5s '64	102	101½
Penn R R gen 5s '68	104⅛	104⅛
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	106	105¾
Penn R R col 7s '30	100¾	100½
Penn 4½s	96	96
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	102¼	102
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	100⅛	100⅛
Pere Marp 4s '56	88⅛	88½
Pere Marq 5s '56	102	101¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	87¼	86½
Phil Balt & Wash 5s '74	103⅛	102¾
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	96¼	96¾
Phil Co 5s '67	93	92⅝
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	84⅞	84⅞
Phil & Reid 6s	94	92
Pillsbury Flour M M 6s '43	102	102
Pitts C C&St L 5s A '70	103¼	102¼
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53 B	101¼	101¼
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	96	95½
Port Gen Elev 5s '35	97	96½
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	102	102
Postal Tel & Cable 5s	93	92
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	76	76
Pub Svc E&G 4½s	96½	96
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	101½	101½
Purity Baking 5s '48	92⅞	92⅝
Pure Oil 5½s '37	97⅝	97⅝
Read rfg 4½s '97	95	93⅛
Read Cen RR N J col 4s '51	89	89
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	92½	92½
Remington Rand 5½s ww	92⅝	92½
Rep Brass 6s	101	101
Rep I & S s f 5s	100½	100½
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	101	101
Richfield Oil 6s ct	97½	97⅛
Rio G & W col 4s '49	80½	79⅞
Rochester Gas 7s '46	105⅞	105⅞
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	94¼	94¼
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	99¾	99¾
St L I M & S R&G dv '33	94¼	94¼
St L & S F 4s A '50	88	88½
St L & S F 4½s '78	89½	87⅝
St L & S F 5s B '50	99¼	98⅜
St L & S F gen 6s '31	100¼	100¼
St L S W can 4s '32	96¼	96¼
St L S W 1st 5s '52	97	94
St P & K C S L 4½s '42	92	94¾
St P M & M con 4s '33	94¾	94¾
St P M & M con 4½s '33	95½	95½
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	103	103
St P M & Pac 4s ext	89½	89½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	102½	102½
Santa Fe P&P 5s	98½	98⅜
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	65	65
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	54	54
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	50	50
Seabd A L con 6s '45	70¼	68
Seabd A L adj 5s ct	41½	40½
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	65¼	65¼
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	60	58
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	94	94
Shell Pipe 5s '52	92	91⅞
Shell Union 5s '47	93	92
Shubert Theater 6s '42	54⅞	54½
Sierra Am Corp 7s '41	89¾	89⅝
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	98⅜	98¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	96½	96⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99¼	99
Sinclair Crl O 5½s '38	93½	93
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	92	91½
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	89½	88½
Smith A O 6½s '33	191	191
So Bell T&T 5s W	100⅝	100⅝
South P Rico Sug 7s '41	102	101
So Bell T&T 5s '41	100½	100½
So Colo Pow 6s '47	101⅝	100⅝
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	88⅛	88⅛
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	88⅛	88⅛
So Pac 4½s '68	94¼	94
So Pac 4½s ww	96¾	95½
So Ry gen 4s '56	88	87
So Ry con 5s '94	106⅛	106
So Ry gen 6s '56	102¼	102¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	113⅞	113½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101¼	101¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102½	101½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95	93¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	87¾	87¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	103¾	102¾
Tex & Pac 5s C	99¾	98¾
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	102	102
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	106	106
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	99	98½
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	100	100
Texas Co 5s rct	100¼	99½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48½	48½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	24¾	23¾
Tol & O Cen 1st 5s '35	99	99
Trans Cont 6½s ww	94½	94½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	101¼	101¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101⅛	101⅛
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	104	104
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	93⅜	93¼
Union Pacific 4s 68	97¼	96⅞
Union Pacific 4s '68	86⅞	86½
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	70	70
U S Rubber 5s '47	82½	81¾
U S Rubber 7½s '30	99¼	99
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	91	91
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	98	97½
U S Steel s f 5s '63	92½	92½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s	87⅞	86½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	65	64
Va Mid 5s	98	98
Va Ry 5s '62	104	102
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	9¾	99¾
Wabash 4½s '78	89½	88½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101	100
Wabash 5s B '76	96⅞	96⅞
Wabash 2d 5s '39	99¾	99½
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	58½	58¼
Warner Quin 6s	85	83
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	100	100
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101	101
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100⅜	100⅜
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	102½	102½
West Shore 4s 2361	85	85
Western Electric 5s '44	101⅝	101¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	77	76½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	92	92
Western N Y & Pa 5s '37	100¼	100
Western Pac 5s A '46	95⅜	95⅜
Western Un r e 4½s '50	96¼	96¼
Western Un 5s '51	100½	100½
Western Un col 5s '38	101¼	101¼
Western Un 6½s '36	107¼	106⅝
Wheeling Stl 4½s	87	86
Wheeling Stl 5½s '48	101¼	101¼
White Sew Mach 6s xw	80	*30¼
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	30⅜	30¼
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	30¼	30¼
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	99	98
Youngstown 5s	100	99¾
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	106	106

HOTELS · RESORTS · TRAVEL



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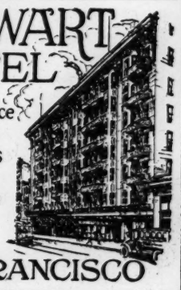

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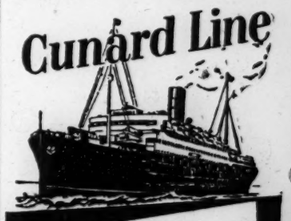

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New S.S. "Transylvania", 66 days, Madeira, Canary Islands, Morocco, Spain, Greece, Palestine, Egypt, Italy, etc. All dine one sitting; expect about 450.

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CUNARD LINE, 52 days, $600 to $1250
Madeira, Morocco, Spain, Algiers, Italy, Riviera, Sweden, Norway, Edinburgh, Holland, Belgium, Paris, (London, Rhine, Oberammergau Passion Play)—select clientele; the most and best for your money.
Hotels, drives, fees, etc. included
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400 Rooms 400 Baths
Rates
1 person $3 to $5
2 persons $5 to $8
H. EDGAR GREGORY, Manager

HOTEL PERE MARQUETTE

VIRGINIA SEEKS TO EXPAND AID TO HILL PEOPLE

(Continued from Page 1)

to put these children in school, but it cannot force them to wrest subsistence from a rocky hillside or to feed them from an empty flour barrel.

There are economic conditions such as these to be met in the Blue Ridge region. An attempt is being made to solve them in places by private schools, such as the Mountain Industrial Institute at Grundy, Va., founded by Sam Hurley, himself a Virginia mountaineer.

In these schools children are fed and clothed while being trained to master the hard conditions of their environment. These institutions are excellent, but they can only reach a limited number, a few hundred each year at most.

The problem is not to be solved, as some have supposed, by a revival of the loom industries and the sale at occasional city bazaars of the hand-work of mountain women, returning a few dollars annually to each home.

Adequate Program Required

The situation requires a broader and more far-reaching remedy than that. It calls for a program of industrial education and development in which the school and farm and social agencies may well unite. It may include a study of the soil, not merely by counties, but by individual farms, acre by acre, to determine their adaptability to fruit growing, grazing or grain. It must include the improvement of the roads to market.

But, first of all, elementary education for the people is essential to enable them to help work out their own problems. They cannot lie idly back and wait for others to plan and develop a program of better living for them. They would not want to do this. Besides, their co-operation is an absolute necessity, and it is a well-known fact that "ignorance cannot co-operate."

Illiteracy is prevalent in the Blue Ridge Mountains. President Hoover uncovered it near his camp in Madison County late last summer. All the world knows the story of the mountain lad who told the President that all of his brothers and sisters, like himself, had missed their chance, and that his father and mother had never learned to read and write.

And Madison is not the most illiterate of the Blue Ridge counties. It has a smaller number, in fact, than any county there save one. While Madison has 969 who cannot read and write, Albemarle has 1841, Amherst 2351, Bedford 2608 and Franklin 2636.

In percentage the comparison is equally favorable to Madison over other Virginia counties, for, while it shows 13.9 per cent, Rappahanock has 22.1, Greene has 24 and Buchanan has 27.5. These are the figures as shown by the last federal census and are now vastly improved, it is said.

Statements on Conditions

It is cheerful news if true, but is a matter on which Virginians themselves do not exactly agree. Some of the citizens of the old Dominion State have been loudest in broadcasting the conditions and in imploring assistance.

Miss Miriam Sizer, a public school teacher in Madison County, made these statements: "Of the 61 adults in the whole community (Corbin Hollow) 30 are illiterates and the remainder, except one, near illiterates. In the little Sunday School I conducted on Sunday afternoon, the first in the experience of all but the oldest pupils, one child knew the Golden Rule. The Ten Commandments, the children, with one exception had never heard of."

Another authority on conditions, and one deeply interested in the welfare of the people, is a Virginia legislator who, seeking aid last December of the National Illiteracy Crusade and other agencies, wrote as follows:

"Our section (The Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia) has always been remote and has not enjoyed the advantages of the more favored sections. We have the purest Anglo-Saxon people, who with opportunity would make wonderful additions to the society of the State. However, they are mostly in ignorance and exist rather than live on the mere pittance that they can earn.

Missionary Work Needed

"I have in mind vocational education, and believe this to be one of the greatest missionary fields in the world for quick results. A great many of our people are illiterate, and the work would have to help finance as well as educate, but they are energetic and when they have opportunity their development is amazing."

A movement has been launched by the educated people of Virginia to rescue their brothers and sisters long marooned in the Blue Ridge Mountains. A state-wide campaign is being projected to wipe out illiteracy from mountains and valleys.

It is a movement that is enlisting the aid of many patriotic citizens at home, and is one that should inspire absent sons and daughters of Virginia and others to reach across the states, across the ocean, across the world to help. For in this endeavor lies the hope of the people in Virginia hills. They can move no other barrier to their development and prosperity until this wall of ignorance is battered down.

IN THE SHIP LANES

THE United States Lines has decided to abandon Bremen as its German terminus and have its ships call at Hamburg. The change will become effective with the sailing of the George Washington from New York Dec. 12.

The company also is planning hereafter to handle its business on the Continent through its own organization, the North German Lloyd Line having represented it in the past. The United States Lines has leased a pier in Hamburg. In leaving Bremen for Hamburg, the United States Lines becomes a competitor of the Hamburg-American Lines rather than the North German Lloyd, the latter having Bremen as its German port.

Four ships of the United States Lines—the America, Republic, President Roosevelt and President Harding—will make weekly sailings to the new port, with calls at various intermediate ports such as Cherbourg, these four being augmented by the George Washington, while the Leviathan will continue to ply on its regular Cherbourg-Southampton run.

Improved Train Connections

With Cherbourg a greater distance from Paris than is Havre, several lines have considered the advisability of using the latter port in place of Cherbourg, but plans are now under way for improving the boat-train service between Cherbourg and Paris, the International Mercantile Marine Company has recently announced. By 1931 ships may come to the dock at Cherbourg, landing their passengers direct at a covered pier rather than by tender.

Better train service, with new locomotives and all-steel cars of the type of American parlor cars will be inaugurated next spring by the French State Railways, the new schedules placing Havre but 2½ hours from Paris and Cherbourg 4½ hours distant. Other improvements, to bring French railways serving the ocean liners up to the standard of American tourists, are now in progress, it is reported.

Passes for Incoming Ships

A ruling in the Port of New York requires friends planning to meet passengers on incoming ships to provide themselves with passes issued by the Collector of the Port, which must usually be called for in person, although they are occasionally sent in response to a written request by mail.

These passes permit visitors within the fenced area. If one does not have a pass he must wait outside the gate. Passes are issued to anyone requesting them.

November in the Cunard Line

Noting the outstanding events which have occurred in past Novembers, the Cunard Line has undertaken to compile chronologically, each month, the events of moment which have marked the progress of the line. Its first summation—for November—goes back to the year 1787, when Samuel Cunard, founder of the line, was born in Halifax, N. S., while among other notable events were the first successful Marconi wireless experiments on the steamship Lucania, in November, 1903.

Cruise Services

The French Line has appointed the En Route Service to handle the shore excursions of passengers on its Mediterranean cruise ship, the France and the tourist company is also arranging optional European tours in conjunction therewith.

Steamship Schedules

The steamship Mongolia, of the Panama Pacific Line, has been sold to the Dollar Line, and often an extensive overhauling will take her place in the round-the-world service of that company under the name of the President Fillmore. The Manchuria, which also was once a Panama Pacific liner, preceded the Mongolia in this line, under the name of President Johnson.

Experiments are being made on the steamship Olympic, of the White Star Line, with ship-to-shore wireless telephones and, if successful, an installation will be made, permitting passengers to telephone from mid-Atlantic to their homes or offices.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Nov. 21

President Polk, Dollar, on world service (westward); Pennsylvania, North German Lloyd, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen; Rochambeau, French, for Havre.

Friday, Nov. 22

France (10 p. m.), French, for Plymouth, Havre.

Saturday, Nov. 23

Olympic (1 a. m.), White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Samaria, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Conte Grande, Lloyd Sabaudo, for Naples, Genoa; Deutschland, Hamburg-American, for Oslo, Christianstad, Copenhagen; Stavangerfjord, Norwegian-America, for Bergen; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London; Arabic, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Albertic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Vauban, Lamport & Holt, for east coast South America; Northern Prince, Furness, for east coast South America.

Wednesday, Nov. 27

President Harding, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; Mauretania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, Nov. 24

Albertic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, Nov. 27

Manoa, Matson, for Honolulu; Tahiti, Union of N. Z., for Wellington, Sydney.

Friday, Nov. 29

President Hoover, Dollar, on world service (westward).

FROM SEATTLE

Saturday, Nov. 30

President Madison, American Mail, for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Friday, Nov. 22

President Harding, United States, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Mauretania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

Saturday, Nov. 23

Colombia, Panama Mail, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Sunday, Nov. 24

Cameronia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Londonderry; Iapland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg; Muenchen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Boulogne, Southampton.

Monday, Nov. 25

American Shipper, American Merchant, from London; Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco; Minnesota, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Milwaukee, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Bonlogne, Southampton; Gripsholm, Swedish-American, from Gothenburg; Santa Elisa, Grace, from west coast South America.

Tuesday, Nov. 26

President Adams, Dollar, on world service (westward); Scythia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh; Augustus, N. G. I., from Genoa, Naples.

Wednesday, Nov. 27

President Roosevelt, United States, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Homeric, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

DUE BOSTON

Monday, Nov. 25

Scythia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh.

WORLD COPPER PRODUCTION

Copper production of the world totaled 178,269 short tons (2000 pounds) in October, compared with 174,553 tons in September and 176,623 tons in October, 1928, according to American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

LOWER FALL RIVER DIVIDENDS

Dividend disbursements of Fall River Mills for the fourth quarter total $197,750 on a capitalization of $33,550,000. The average is .589 per cent, the lowest point reached during the present period of depression.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
1 Aeronautical war.	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Aero Sup B.....	10¾	10	10¾
1 Aero Underwriters	17	17	17
5 Agfa Ansco pf	70½	66⅝	66⅝
10 Ainsworth Mfg...	20⅞	20	20⅞
4 Air Invest vtc.....	4	3⅞	3⅞
2 Air Invest cvt pf..	12	12	12
2 Alexander Indus..	3⅛	3	3
1 Allied Aviation...	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞
2 Allied Mills Inc...	13	12⅞	12⅞
6 Allied Pow&Lt...	35	33⅝	35
5 Allied Pow & Lt pf	40½	40½	40½
1 Allied P&Lt 1pf...	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
4 Aluminum Co Am.	235	230½	235
2 Alum Co Am pf...	104	104	104
1 Aluminum Goods.	22	22	22
2 Am Arch	35	34½	35
1 Am Brit & Cont...	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
7 Am Br Bov Fd....	7½	7¼	7¼
8 Am Cit P&L B....	16⅞	16¼	16¼
10 Am Com Al A....	22⅜	20⅝	21⅞
2 Am ComP B(.30A)	31⅝	30	30
10 Am Cont Oilfields.	⅞	⅞	⅞
32 Am Cyan B (1.60).	27⅞	26⅛	27⅞
6 Am Dept Stores...	5⅛	5	5
4 Am Equities.....	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞
5 Am & Fgn Pw war	43	39½	43
18 Am Gas & El (1A)	105	99	105
5 Am Gas&El pf (6)	99	99	99
16 Am Invest B.....	9⅞	8⅛	8⅝
27 Am Invest War...	5	3½	4
2 Am Lgt & Tr (10)	209	205	209
1 Am Maracaibo....	2	2	2
2 Am Nat Gas.....	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Am Salam (G½G).	51	51	51
1 Am St PS A (1.60)	22½	22½	22½
77 Am Superpower...	21	20⅝	20⅞
2 Am Super 1pf (6).	94	92¾	92¾
1 Am Transformer..	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
1 Anchor Post F(2A)	11	11	11
4 AnAm Oil nvg(.35)	14½	13⅞	14⅛
4 Ang Chil Con Nit.	21⅛	21	21
2 Arc Radio Tube....	18	17⅝	18
8 Arizona Globe.....	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Arizona Power....	23¾	23¾	23¾
4 Arkansas Nat Gas	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
33 Arkan Nat Gas A.	11	10⅞	10⅞
1 Ark Nat G pf (.60)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
2 Arundel	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
2 Asso Dye&Print ..	2⅜	2¼	2¼
17 Asso El Ind Ltd.	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
6 As Gas&El A.....	45¾	34½	34½
5 As Gas&El deb rts	13⅞	13	13
2 Asso Rayon	5½	4¼	4¼
1 Asso Rayon pf.....	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
6 Atl Cst Fish	25	25	25
1 Atlantic Lobos	1	1	1
1 Atl Lobos pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Atlas Plywood new	25	25	25
1 Autom Y Mach..	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 Autom V M cv ppf	17	17	17
3 Aviation Corp A	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞
1 Aviation Credit ..	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝

B

1 Bahia Corp	2¾	2¾	2¾
2 Blaw Knox	32	31⅜	31⅜
2 Bliss E W	23	21⅝	23
23 Blue Ridge	7⅜	7	7
29 Blue Ridge cvt pf	29½	28⅞	29½
3 Brazil Tr&Lt	40½	39	40½
4 Bridgeport Mach.	3½	3½	3½
1 Brillo Mfg	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1 Brown Fence A..	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Buff Niag&E P pf	23½	23½	23½
1 Bunk Hill & Sul.	105	105	105
1 Burma Ltd.....	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2 Bwana M'Kubua..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞

C

1 Cable Radio T vtc.	4½	4½	4½
12 Cable & Wire A..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
8 Cable & Wire B..	2	2	2
4 Cable & Wire pf.	4½	4½	4½
8 CAM Co vtc.....	¾	⅝	¾
41 Can Marc W'less..	⅞	3⅜	3¾
26 Carib Syn.....	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Carnation Co....	30¼	30¼	30¼
3 Caterpil Tract....	53½	52	53½
2 Celanese Corp Am.	28⅝	27½	27½
1 Celanese 1pf.....	84	84	84
1 Celluloid Corp....	15½	15½	15½
3 Central At States.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
7 Cent Pub S A.....	33	32⅜	32½
†20 Cent & SW Util pf	100	100	100
8 Cen States Elec...	21	20¾	21
2 Centrifugal Pipe.	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Chain Stores Stock	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
90 Chi & Norwest rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛
4 Childs pf.....	106	105	105
315 Cities Service.....	29⅜	29	29
2 iCties Serv pf.....	87	86⅞	87
*5 Cities Serv B pf..	8	8	8
2 Cleve Elect Illum.	55⅛	55	55⅛
1 Cleve Tractor	19	19	19
2 Colgate Palmolive	55	52½	52½
19 Colon Oil	6⅞	6⅜	6½
2 Colt Pat Firearms	25⅞	25	25
1 Com & Priv Bk ..	38	38	38
†10 Comwlth Edison ..	230½	229½	230½
5 Comwlth Pow pf ..	99½	97⅞	97⅞
65 Comwlth X So war	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
2 Comwlth Util B.	43	43	43
4 Comstock Tunnel .	½	½	½
2 Cons Aircraft	14	14	14
12 Cons Cop Min	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
1 Cons Dairy Prod.	18¼	18¼	18¼
2 Cons G & E Balt.	87⅞	85	85
6 Cons G Util A .	24¾	23⅛	24⅜
1 Cons Instrument .	5½	5½	5½
6 Cons Ldry Corp .	10¾	10	10
3 Cons Ret Stores ..	13	13	13
1 Cooper Bessemer.	33	33	33
2 Cooper Bess pf A	38¼	38⅛	38¼
1 Copeland Prod A.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2 Cord Corp	11⅞	11½	11½
1 Corroon & Reynold	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
2 Cosden Oil	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
3 Cosden Oil pf.....	55¼	55¼	55¼
8 Creole Pet	6⅜	6½	6½
1 Crocker & Wheeler	21¼	21⅛	21⅛
†40 Curtiss Flying Ser	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
20 Cusi Mex Min....	2½	2½	2½

D

15 Darby Pet	9⅛	8¼	8¼
2 Davre & Co....360		351½	351½
9 De Forest Radio..	7½	7	7½
2 Derby Oil	5⅛	5	5
1 Detroit Aircraft..	⅛	6¾	6¾
1 Dixie Gas Util	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
†10 Dixon Crucible	155¼	155¼	155¼
4 Doehler Die-Cast..	20¾	19	19¼
1 Douglas Aircraft .	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
5 Dubilier Cond	8¾	8½	8¾
†250 Duke Power 143½		136⅞	143½
2 Durant Mot	6¼	5¾	5¾

E

10 Earl Radio	2⅞	2¼	2⅜
2 Eastern Gas & Fu	25	24⅛	25
4 EastStatesPowB..	22	21	21⅛
1 Eastern Util A...	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛
2 Eisler Elec	17⅝	16½	17
238 ElBond&Shr(6⅝F)	68¼	63	68¼
3 ElBond&Shrpf (6)	101⅜	101	101⅜
4 El Pow Assoc....	24	22¼	24
3 El Pow Assoc pf..	104⅜	104	104⅜
2 El P&Lt opt war	19½	19¼	19¼
3 Elec Share (1A)..	15⅜	15	15¾
1 Elec Share pf (6)	70	70	70
1 EmGas&F7%pf(7)	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
2 Empire Pow (2)....	35	35	35
3 Emp Pub Ser A..	19	19	19
1 Ese Gold Mines..	1	1	1
1 Eng Pub Sec war	16	16	16
19 Evans Wallo Lead	6¾	5½	5½

F

1 Fabrics Finishing	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
Fairey Aviation...	6	6	6
†20 Faardo Sugar....	65	65	65
3 Falcon Lead Min.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Fandango Corp ..	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 Fansteel Prod	7⅝	7½	7½
1 Fed Screw (3½G)	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
2 Federated Metals	23½	23½	23½
1 FerroEnmA (5¼g)	53¼	53¼	53¼
5 Fiat rcts	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
4 Fiat deb rts	3½	3½	3⅜
2 Finan Invest(8%F)	7½	7	7
2 FirestoneT&R(8)..	34⅜	34	34⅜
1 FlaP&L7%pf(7) ..102		102	102
2 Fokker Aircraft..	20⅞	19¾	20½
1 Foltis Fisher ...	21	20½	20½
7 Fort Mot Can A .	25½	24½	25⅛
1 Ford Motor France	7½	7½	7½
6 Ford Mot Ltd ...	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
2 Foremost Dairy pf	19	18½	18½
2 Foundation For A	5	5	5
3 Fourth Natl Inv ..32¾		31	331
13 Fox Theat A	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞

G

13 Gen Am Inv Co ..	12½	10½	10½
1 Gen Am Inv pf	75	75	75
17 Gen Bak	4¼	4	4¼
2 Gen Bak pf	55	54½	55
1 Gen Cable War	15	15	15
193 Gen Elec Ltd reg	12	11	11
12 Gen Empire	21	20½	21
5 Gen Fireproofing	30⅜	30⅝	30⅝
13 Gen Gas & El A ..	17⅛	16⅜	16⅞
1 Gen Ldy Mach N4	123¾	123¾	123¾
1 Gen Realty & Util	12⅝	12½	12½
3 Gen Realty & U pf	75	74⅞	75
8 Gen Theo Eq vtc	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜
1 Georgia Pow pf	95	95	95
2 Gerrard	24	24	24
*1 Gleaner Comb H .	20	20	20
2 Glen Alden Coal ..112		111¾	112
4 Globe Underwrit .	14½	14⅜	14⅜
2 Gold Coin	¼	¼	¼
5 Gold Seal Electric	6	5⅜	5⅞
2 Golden Center Min	3½	3½	3½
49 Goldman Sachs ..	38	35½	36½
8 Gotham Knitbac..	2⅞	2½	2⅝
48 Graymur	32⅛	31	32⅛
†20 Gt Atl & Pac new.	219½	218	219½
5 Gt Lks Ctl pt pd..	60	60	60
†25 Groc Sto Prod vtc	11½	11½	11½
2 Ground Gripper ..	20	20	20
2 Ground Gripper pf	20½	20½	20½
1 Guardian Fire	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
2 Guardian Inves ..	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
19 Glf Oil Corp Pa..133		131⅞	132¼

H

3 Hall Lamp	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1 Hall Print	23	23	23
1 Hambleton ctfs ...	60	60	60
1 Hndly Pge pr pf ..	23¾	23¾	23¾
5 Hap Cndy St A	1½	1½	1½
4 Haygart Corp	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛
1 Hecla Min	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 Helma Rubenstein	6½	6½	6½
2 Hollinger Gold Mi	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1 Horn & Hardart..	43	43	43
†50 Horn & Hard pf..100		99¾	100
2 Houston Gulf Gas.	10¼	9	9
11 Hudson Bay M&S.	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
3 Humble Oil & Ref.	82⅞	81⅜	82⅞
2 Hydro El Serv	33	32	33
7 Hygrade Food	12	12	12

I

2 Ill Pipe Line 262		261¾	262

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
2 Imp Chem	67⅞	67⅛	67⅛
7 Imp Oil Can new..	27⅞	27⅛	27¼
9 Ind Ter Oil.....	19	18	18
2 Indust F ctf 10F.	18	18	18
3 Insull Util	51	46½	51
2 Ins C N Am (2½G)	62⅝	62½	62½
2 Ins Sec (1.40).....	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝
1 Insur shrs A.....	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
4 Intercon Petrol...	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Intl Holding.....	5	5	5
9 Int Perfume (1)..	9	8½	8½
28 Interna Pet (.37½)	21⅛	21⅛	21⅝
2 Inter Supepw (1A)	35¼	35¼	35¼
7 Inter Util B.....	7½	6⅝	6⅝
12 Interstate Equit..	14	13¾	14
2 Int Eq cvt pf (2).	45¼	42½	43¾
2 Irving AirC (1½).	14⅝	14½	14½
2 Ital Superpow A..	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞
2 Ital Superpow d rts	7½	7	7
30 Kirby Pet.....	2	1¾	1¾
2 Kolster Brandes..	2	2	2

L

2 Lazarus Co	20¼	20	20
2 Lefcourt Realty ..	13½	13¼	13½
2 Lehigh Coal & Nv.	105	100⅝	105
15 Lehman Corp	72	68¼	72
5 Leonard Oil	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2 Libby McN&Libby	17½	17½	17½
5 Lily Tulip Cup ...	17¼	16⅝	17¼
1 Lit Bros	8	8	8
2 Loew5s deb rts ..	15	14	15
2 London Tin rcts ..	9	9	9
2 Lone Star Gas n	32¼	31½	31½
†10 Long Is Lt pf ...103½		103½	103½
4 Louisiana L & E .	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝

M

3 Magdalena Syn ..	¼	¼	¼
10 Marconi Lnt Mar.	9¾	9¾	9¾
10 Marine Midland ..	38½	35⅛	35½
2 Mason Val Mines .	2	2	2
242 Mavis Bottling Co	1½	1	1
2 May Flower Assoc	47	46⅛	47
1 Metal & Min.....	9	9	9
1 Metro Ch Stores.	37¾	37¾	37¾
5 Mexico Ohio Oil...	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
1 Mid West Util....233⅜		233⅜	233⅜
24 Mid West Ut nw.	23⅜	22½	23⅜
1 Midvale Co.....	45½	45½	45½
2 Mining Co Canada	3	3	3
3 Mo Kan Pipe Line	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
3 Montecatini db rts	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Moore Dr F 'A'..	50¼	50¼	50¼
1 Morrison Elec....	35½	35½	35½
17 Mtn Prod	8½	8⅛	8½

N

1 Nachman Spring..	30	30	30
9 Nat Amer Co.....	10⅜	9¼	9½
2 Nat Aviation.....	12	11⅝	11⅞
1 Nat Fam Strs CTR	17¼	17¼	17¼
4 Nat Fam Strs pf.	20½	20⅛	20⅛
1 Natl Fuel & Gas..	26½	26½	26½
10 National Investors	16⅞	16	16⅛
2 Nat Mfg & Stores.	15	15	15
5 Nat Pub Serv A..	23⅞	20⅛	23⅞
9 Nat Trans	18½	18	18½
1 Nat Union Radio.	8½	8½	8½
1 Neet Inc A.....	16½	16½	16½
7 Neptune Meter A..	15	15	15
2 Newconb (JJ) Co	50¼	50	50
3 New Bradford	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
1 NewJers Zinc new	68	68	68
8 Newmont Mining ..	126½	125	125
1 N Y Auction	10	10	10
4 N Y & Hond Rosar	14	14	14
2 N Y Investors....	25⅜	25⅝	25⅝
1 N Y Ruby	12	12	12
†75 NY Tel 6½% pf..112⅜		112	112⅜
134 Niagara Hud P ..	14½	13⅞	14½
23 Niag H P A war.	4¼	3⅞	4⅛
13 Niag H P B war.	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞
12 Niagara Shares ..	22	21⅜	22
2 Niles Bem Pond .	28½	28¼	28½
1 Nipissing Mines..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Noma Elec	15	15	15
2 Noranda Mines..	35	33¾	33¾
1 •Northam War pf	31	31	31
8 North Am Avia..	6⅜	6	6¼
1 No Am Utility Sup.	92	92	92
5 Nor Cent Tex.....	7½	6¼	6¼
2 Nor St Pow A....137⅛		136½	137⅛
1 Northwest Eng...	20¾	20¼	20¼
5 Novadel Agene	20	20	20
2 Novadel pf	94	94	94

O

6 Ohio Cop	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
4 Ohio Oil	68¾	68	68¾
2 Oil Stocks A.....	9¾	9¼	9¾
1 Outboard M 'A'..	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Outboard M B....	5	5	5
4 Pacific West Oil	14⅞	14	14
6 Pantepjec Oil Ven	3⅞	3½	3⅞

P

6 Paramount Cab ..	12¼	11	12¼
1 Pen Mex Fuel....	20	20	20
5 Penn Ohio Edis...	42½	42½	42½
†60 Penn Ohio Ed ppf	103⅛	103	103
†210 Penn O Ed 6%pf.	90	86¾	90
17 Penroad Corp....	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2 Peoples Lt Pw A..	33	33	33
†60 Pet Milk pf.....	95	94¾	94¾
6 Petroleum Corp...	20¾	19⅜	20¼
1 Phil Radio	10¾	10¼	10¼
20 Pitney Bowes nw.	12	9½	10¾
2 Polymet Mfg.....	16¾	16	16½
2 Pow Sec Corp ..	15	14⅞	15
23 Prince & Whitely.	9¾	9⅛	9⅛
4 Propper Silk Hos.	16	15	15
10 Prudential Invest	14	13⅝	14
†10 Puget Sd Pow pf	99½	99½	99½

R

1 Radio Products ..	17½	17½	17½
2 Rainbow L Prod B	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1 Rainbow L Pd A	13¾	13¾	13¾
4 Reiter Foster	2¼	2⅛	2¼
2 Reliance Manage	21	21	21
1 Repetti Candy	1	1	1
2 Reynolds Met n...	25⅞	24¾	24¾
1 Rich Rad Cum pf	10	10	10
1 Rike & Kumler ..	32	32	32
20 Roan Ant Cop ..	31⅞	29⅝	31½

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Ontario

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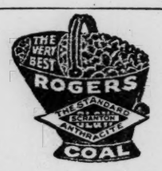

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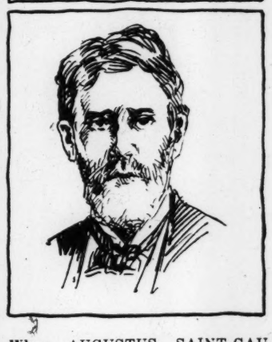
DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.



Who: AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: A sculptor, usually regarded as the greatest whom America has produced. Son of a French shoemaker and an Irish mother, he was a native of Dublin, Ire., though the family removed to America soon after his birth. The young man studied at various art schools in New York City; then came a period of study abroad, two years at the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris, three years in Italy. While in Rome he finished those two early statues, Hiawatha and Silence, which mark the beginning of his active career.

Once more in New York in 1873, Saint-Gaudens's works increased rapidly. After the unveiling of his Admiral Farragut, which stands in Madison Square, New York, its creator was hailed as a coming leader in the world of art. The prediction proved true. For there are today in existence more works by this great master than it is feasible to enumerate in one short article. Notably, there is in Lincoln Park, Chicago, his superb Lincoln, unveiled in 1887; in Springfield, Mass., his Puritan; in Boston his striking memorial to Robert Gould Shaw, who led a regiment of Negro soldiers in the Civil War; in Washington, D. C., his marvelously beautiful Adams memorial in Rock Creek Cemetery. The restful pose of the latter statue, the indescribable dignity of its draped figure, is memorable. There is also, of course, the gilded group which stands at the Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street entrance to Central Park, New York City—the equestrian statue of General Sherman, led by a winged Victory. During his later years Saint-Gaudens worked in his studio high on a wooded hill at Cornish, N. H., and from that studio there emanated an influence which, many believe, may still be traced in the artistic productions of the United States.

A Quotation for Today

YOU will become as small as your controlling desire; as great as your dominant aspiration.
—JAMES ALLEN

In Lighter Vein

Rear Seat Experience

"Have you ever driven a car?" the lady applicant for a license was asked.

"One hundred and twenty thousand miles," put in her husband, who was standing near by, "and never had a hand on the wheel." — *Capper's Weekly.*

Passing Show

Farmer (returning home late): "What on earth's the old cow doin' in the kitchen?"

Farmer's Wife: "Well, now Martha's married, I'm not goin' to sit 'ere all night by meself whilst you're over in Puddlebridge."

Pin Money

Young Husband: "Good gracious! Twenty-five pounds! What is this bill for?"

Wife: "You said I need never want for pin money."

Husband: "Of course, but £25 in one week!"

Wife: "It was a diamond pin, my dear!"—*Montreal Star.*

Famous American Greetings

Hawaii
Plezameetcha
Gladanoya.—*Life.*

Expert Guide

While in Switzerland a traveler was about to make an ascent, when he thought he might as well institute some inquiries about the guide who was to accompany him.

"Is he a thoroughly skilled climber?" he asked his hotel keeper.

"I should say so," was the reply. "He has lost two parties of tourists down the mountainside, and each time has come off without as much as a scratch himself." — *Montreal Star.*

Thrifty

A man, running after a tramcar, panted to the conductor, "How much to the station from here?"

"Twopence," replied the conductor.

The man continued to run, and, having covered another stretch, inquired breathlessly of the conductor, "How much now?"

"Threepence," retorted the conductor, "Ye're runnin' the wrong way."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Right Word

Judge O'Flaherty: "Haven't you been before me before?"

Prisoner: "No, Y'r Honor. Oi niver saw but wan face that looked loike yours, an' that was a photograph of an Irish king."

Judge O'Flaherty: "Discharged! Call the nixt case."—*Public Opinion.*

Yes, How Many?

Algernon (reading joke): "Fawncy this, Percy, a chap here thinks that a football coach has four wheels."

Percy: "Haw! haw! And how many wheels has the bally thing?"—*Union Pacific Magazine.*

The Children's Corner

Thomas Kit Finds His Family

THOMAS KIT was a very unusual cat; not only did the family who owned him say so, but the neighbors, who knew of his many tricks, also agreed to this. He was given to the Walton family when he was a very tiny kitten, and because he was so bright, so mischievous, and yet so loving, he won their interest and a happy home.

Each morning, when the floor mop was brought out, Thomas Kit considered it an invitation to play, and

Kit Evidently Thought That the Golf Ball Was Being Rolled About for His Especial Pleasure.

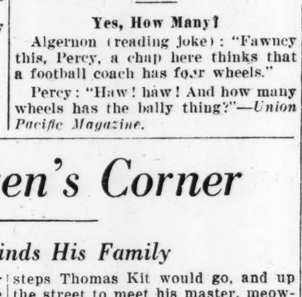
while the floor dusting was a happy time for him, it was, with his interference, rather a long and tedious task for Mrs. Walton. The same was true when Mr. Walton practiced putting on the back lawn, Thomas Kit evidently thinking that the golf ball was being rolled for his especial pleasure. His favorite spot for an afternoon nap was upon the top of the piano. When his nap was ended, he would run up and down the keyboard a time or two, then jump to the floor and away. This seemed to be a part of his waking-up process, and as no scratch was ever found on the piano, Thomas was allowed to perform his daily solo.

Thomas Kit grew from a frolicsome kitten into a more sedate cat, but still was ever alert and playful. One of his "grown-up" tricks was to wait on the front porch each evening for Mr. Walton's home-coming. He would listen for Mr. Walton's whistle when he left the car at the garage about half a block from the house. As soon as the whistle was heard, down the steps Thomas Kit would go, and up the street to meet his master, meowing his welcome as he went. This habit was, the neighbors declared, "most unusual for a cat!"

When the Waltons decided to take a very long trip, which would cover a period of a year or more, they arranged for a home for Thomas Kit with a family who lived several miles distant from the city. One night Thomas Kit was placed in a basket and taken to his new home. His own special cushion was placed in the sun room, where everyone thought he would be very comfortable indeed. A window was left open a little space for air, and all seemed quite satisfactory. But Thomas Kit evidently thought otherwise; for what was the astonishment of the Walton family when, as the back door was opened the next morning, in walked Thomas Kit with all the assurance in the world, and as much as to say, "There's no place like home, to my way of thinking."

He had, in some way, squeezed through the open window and traveled back to his home, crossing a river by bridge on the journey. Of course he had to be taken back to the country where, after a time, he grew to be quite happy. After this incident, everyone who heard of it joined with the family and the neighbors in declaring Thomas Kit to be "a most remarkable cat."

Hidden Country Puzzle



Each of the Objects Can Be Named With a Three-Letter Word. By Placing the Words in the Proper Order in the Squares, the Initial Letters Will Spell the Name of a Country in Europe.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread on the Waters

(From the Children's Newspaper, London)

Palo Alto, Calif.

ONCE two American schoolboys were working their way through Leland Stanford University.

They were terribly hard up and did not know where to get food and college fees. They did not mind what they did or how they worked so long as they could find the means to get through the term somehow.

One day they had what might be called a bright idea. Paderewski was in the neighborhood. Suppose they arranged a concert in the district and tried to make something out of it? Full of hope they set to work. They found from Paderewski's manager that he must have a guarantee of $2000 or he would not come. "We will get much more than that," said the boys.

They worked very hard indeed to arrange the concert. When it was over they found that instead of having money to spare they could only raise $1600 for Paderewski. After that there were expenses to pay.

They went to Paderewski, told him the story, and gave him the $1600 with a promissory note for the rest. By hook or by crook, they said, they would earn the money and send it to him as soon as they had got it.

"And what about your college fees?" said Paderewski. "No, this will not do." He took up the promissory note and gave them back the $1600, telling them to pay their concert expenses, take 10 per cent each of the balance, and send the rest to him.

The boys, intensely thankful, did as Paderewski said, and went on with their education. They grew up. The great pianist was heard of from time to time. He forgot all about them, of course, but they did not forget about him.

A generation passed: the Great War came. Paderewski stopped playing and tried to find food for starving Poland. The land he loved was in despair. Then Paderewski found that supplies were coming into Poland, tons of food and clothing for the distressed. Manna was falling as from heaven.

Paderewski found that a man named Herbert Hoover was responsible for the relief. He went to Paris to see him and thank him. Hoover smiled.

"Come now, Mr. Paderewski," he said, "one must do what one can. Your Poland was in a terrible way. Apart from that, you were once very kind to me when I was a college lad, and I have not forgotten."

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. Is American business reporting an increase of cancellations of orders due to the collapse of stocks?—*News Section* 20
2. What should the condition of an avocado be before it is eaten?—*Odds and Ends*.... 20
3. To what use will all available United States Army trucks be put during the Christmas period?—*Editorial Note* 20
4. What is ample guaranty of the economic future of the United States, according to President Hoover?—*Editorial* 20
5. How is Samuel Pepys pronounced? — *One Minute Biographies* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

Odds and Ends

The Higher Masons

Recent figures show that in the northern Masonic jurisdiction of the United States there are 44 active 33d degree Masons, three emeritus 33d degree Masons, and 1085 honorary 33d degree Masons. In the southern jurisdiction there are 25 active, five emeritus, and 847 honorary. There are 79,007 32d degree Masons in the northern jurisdiction, while the southern has 56,162.

College Endowments

Some of the colleges with endowments of tremendous size include Harvard, with $85,000,000; Columbia, $70,000,000; Yale, $60,000,000; Chicago, $45,000,000; and Duke with $40,000,000.

Now Split the Halves

An expert from Germany recently split an atom before the American Chemical Society. The atom of hydrogen was split into two parts and the two gases were termed gasepara and orthohydrogen.

Cotton for Luggage

About 35,000,000 square yards of cotton fabrics are required this year to meet the demands of makers of luggage according to cotton manufacturers.

Avocado Culture

The culture of the avocado is confined almost entirely to California and Florida.

Larger Dirigibles

Two dirigibles under construction at Akron, O., will be 2½ times the size of the Los Angeles.

Italy's Weights and Measures

Steps are now being taken to standardize weights and measures throughout Italy.

A Word a Day

Sense

This word in its ordinary usage indicates a faculty by which objects are perceived, and is commonly employed to designate one of the "five senses," touch, taste, smell, sight, and hearing.

Notwithstanding the many tests which have proved these senses unreliable—two parallel lines appearing to converge, confusion as to location of sound due to echo, etc.—confidence has been placed in this testimony to such an extent that our word in one use has come to express rationality and sound judgment, as "He talks sense." Then, of course, there is the meaning or "purpose," as, "What is the sense of this meeting?"

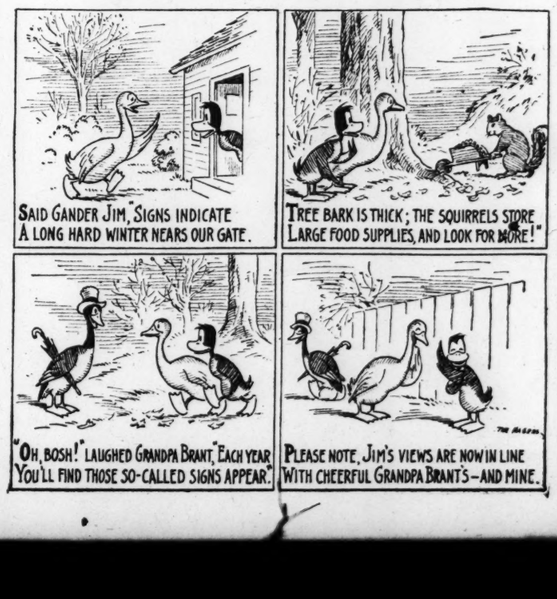
"Sense" is derived from the Latin *sentire*, "to perceive, to feel"; the Indogermanic base was *sent*, "to direct oneself toward," hinting the necessity of taking some action within oneself in order to see what one sets out to see.

Sense is one syllable, the *e* sounding as in *end*.

"Good sense, which only is the gift of heaven." (Pope.)

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Adventures of Waddles


SAID GANDER JIM, SIGNS INDICATE A LONG HARD WINTER NEARS OUR GATE.
TREE BARK IS THICK; THE SQUIRRELS STORE LARGE FOOD SUPPLIES, AND LOOK FOR MORE!"
"OH, BOSH!" LAUGHED GRANDPA BRANT, "EACH YEAR YOU'LL FIND THOSE SO-CALLED SIGNS APPEAR."
PLEASE NOTE, JIM'S VIEWS ARE NOW IN LINE WITH CHEERFUL GRANDPA BRANT'S—AND MINE.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: An English expert has perfected a mechanical putter which, according to the prospectus, "sends the ball on a straight line to the cup when operated correctly." The human wrists, also, will send a ball on a straight line to the cup when operated correctly—but try and do it; try and do it!

London Opinion: Posted in May at Penrhyndeudraeth, a letter addressed to a neighboring village has just been delivered. We should imagine that it might take quite a long time for a letter to get out of Penrhyndeudraeth.

Humorist: Bedroom furniture made of glass is to be fashionable in the near future, we read. Its chief merit lies in the fact that collar studs will no longer be able to hide under the dressing table or wardrobe.

Philadelphia Inquirer: The hint that only the merest suggestion of garlic should be used in dressing is something a number of persons preparing for the opera might do well to remember.

Judge: When a taxi just floats around and its driver is looking for somebody to pick up, it's a cruiser. At other times taxis seem more like dreadnoughts or destroyers.

Kay Features: There is big money in Wall Street for anyone who knows how to play the market, and Beethoven's sonatas are on any piano if you just happen to hit the right notes.

Boston Young Men's News: Success depends not so much on sitting up nights as on being awake in the daytime.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Paris Styles in Cabinets

THERE has been some discussion in France of the size of André Tardieu's Cabinet. It contains sixteen ministers and twelve undersecretaries of state. Only once, and this was during the war when many new administrative services had to be cared for, has this total of twenty-eight been exceeded. The Painlevé ministry which lasted from September to November, 1917, had thirty members.

The reason the size of M. Tardieu's ministerial team has attracted attention is that it breaks sharply with the tradition which M. Poincaré attempted to establish. The last Briand ministry in 1926 contained thirteen ministers and nine undersecretaries. When M. Poincaré formed his Cabinet of National Union, he included thirteen ministers and no undersecretaries. He wished to have a smaller, more easily wielded combination, and to make the gesture of refusing to placate groups in the Chamber of Deputies by throwing to their members a few undersecretaryships. This combination lasted until he reshaped his ministry in November, 1928. Thereafter he had fifteen ministers and four undersecretaryships, and the nineteen were reduced by one when M. Poincaré withdrew.

It is pointed out that Ramsay MacDonald's Cabinet has nineteen members and a number of officeholders who are not of cabinet rank. The comparison, however, is hardly fair. Great Britain has sinecure offices like Lord Privy Seal, Lord President of the Council, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (the last not at present of cabinet rank). These are used for ministers who do not wish to be burdened by departmental duties. The British Cabinet, moreover, must contain members who devote their attention to Scotland, India, and the Dominions. It is necessary for the Government to be represented in the House of Lords as well as in the House of Commons, and this requires an increased number of posts. In France, ministers may represent the Cabinet in either the Chamber or the Senate.

As the ambit of governmental activity grows larger there is an almost irresistible tendency for cabinets to increase in size. New departments must be added to deal with new services. The elder Pitt had six or seven colleagues. Peel had twelve, and Lord Salisbury from sixteen to twenty. Mr. Asquith's Cabinet during the war numbered twenty-three.

In England, however, apart from the problem of the House of Lords, cabinets can be formed with an eye primarily to administrative efficiency. The necessity of putting certain party leaders in a Cabinet may be of secondary importance. Ordinarily there are no groups or sections of the House of Commons whose support must be secured by ministerial representation. But in France this consideration is dominant. M. Tardieu appointed such a large number of undersecretaries, not because he thus hoped to achieve a greater degree of administrative efficiency, but because he thought he could secure for his Cabinet a larger and more stable majority in the Chamber of Deputies. It is from this standpoint that the record-breaking size of his Cabinet is of importance.

'Tay Pay': Journalist Par Excellence

ALTHOUGH he had been forty-nine years in the House of Commons at the time of his passing, T. P. O'Connor always liked to be described as a journalist rather than a politician. In the profession of which he was so proud he had filled every position from that of cub reporter to proprietor of papers. In his later and most successful days his great journalistic strength lay in the enormous acquaintanceship which he had developed in a long journalistic and political life; and the sketches which he was able to write from personal knowledge of public men constitute his most important contribution to journalism, while his life of Disraeli gave him standing in literature.

Perhaps nowhere except in England, nor at any time except that of his greatest activity, could such a political career have been possible. For although he was sent first to the House of Commons from an Irish district, he was very speedily shifted into a district of Liverpool, the voters of which were overwhelmingly Irish. He became an outstanding member of the Irish Party and the chief lieutenant of Parnell. The Liverpool district was his until the time of his passing, and so the curious spectacle was presented of a man who was a leader of the Irish Home Rule Party, as long as that party had coherence, coming from an English district and having no Irish home of his own at all. To add to the paradox, the Liverpool district, though English geographically and Irish potentially, was known as the "Scotland division" because of the name of its principal thoroughfare.

Mr. O'Connor was well informed as to American subjects, having made many visits to the United States. While some of these visits were made for the purpose of awakening Irish-American sentiment on behalf of a free Ireland, he was never guilty of the acrimony of many of the visiting Irish statesmen, and cannot be accused of helping to build up anti-British sentiment in the United States. Indeed, it is possible that his kindly and genial disposition, his tolerance, and his inclination always to deal with his adversaries in a good-natured way, will save him from any identification with that Irish type which has sought to arouse hatred of Great Britain. Always he sought a better understanding between the two countries, and his friends, who are many in the United States as well as in England, will rejoice that before the end of his long public service he saw the Irish Free State established and approved in England as well as in the Emerald Isle.

Mexico Tests Its Democracy

ONLY superficial or shortsighted observers will permit themselves to be discouraged or disgusted by Mexico's election. Rioting, intimidation of voters, theft of ballots, shootings, are not, it is true, ideal accompaniments for a democracy's selection of its President. But Mexico has no monopoly on such electoral methods; few of them are entirely foreign to other countries. Undoubtedly such crude procedure is more widely practiced there than in most of the older nations, but it must be remembered that the Mexicans have barely entered the kindergarten of self-government. They should not be compared with peoples who have had centuries of schooling in the urbanities of democracy. When they learn a better technique they may be expected to employ it.

The important point now is that Mexico has held an election, not a revolution. It has completed one more experiment in orderly (more or less) self-government (more or less). It has acquired practice in the use of ballots instead of bullets to decide political questions. No one, knowing anything of the Nation's past of violence and oppression, and its present of peon ignorance and racial turmoil, could have expected it to do more. Indeed, many features made this election by far the most educative the Republic has ever known. There was more than one candidate, the leading aspirants were civilians, and they waged an intensive campaign, touring the country and talking to thousands. True, personalities were stressed more than policies, but national issues were threshed out as never before. The wide interest was reflected in a record-breaking vote.

While Pascual Ortiz Rubio, generally believed to have the favor of the present régime, was chosen over José Vasconcelos, candidate of the Anti-Reëlectionist Party, President Portes Gil made a sincere effort to prevent government adherents interfering with an impartial vote. The capture of polling booths and exclusion of opposition voters were widely practiced, but not by troops or police. The result was expected, but the fact that Señor Vasconcelos was even conceded a chance indicates that the election was the fairest the country has had.

The result should make for stability. Ortiz Rubio, who will take office in February, is expected to continue the policies and much of the personnel of the present Government.

Starving the State Department

NOW that a movement is afoot to abandon starvation as an instrument of warfare, Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, should surely not be criticized for urging that a similar policy be applied at once to the Department of State. If any division of the Federal Government is being deprived of adequate financial nourishment, it is the State Department.

Mr. Stimson appealed personally last week to the budget bureau for additional funds which he considered necessary to carry on the constantly enlarging activities of the department, and on the same day that the Secretary of State was putting his case for a larger appropriation, the department was losing one of its most valued and trusted servants through its inability to pay a living salary. The latest resignation—and last year more than 23 per cent of the entire personnel resigned—is that of William Phillips, Minister to Canada.

The extreme privation of the State Department, which has been growing more acute yearly as the political interests of the United States have been gradually thrown out to the four corners of the globe, should command the sympathetic attention of Congress at its next session. At the present time there are 107 foreign posts either vacant or grossly understaffed because of insufficient funds. The State Department is unable to retain the services of its younger diplomats because of the pitiful salaries it must pay. Despite its increasing concern in world affairs, the United States provides a more meager maintenance for the Department of State than any of the principal powers. The net cost of the British Foreign Office is more than three and one-half times greater than that of the American State Department; that of the French Foreign Office is four and one-half times greater; of the German Foreign Office, ten times, and of the Italian, six and one-half times. An enlightened self-interest should dictate an immediate rectification of this condition.

Peace has to be cultivated as well as lauded, and one way of minimizing the possibilities of starving people in time of war will be to stop starving the State Department in time of peace.

Railways and Waterways

THERE has been, perhaps, no publicity campaign so comprehensive as that which the American railroads have waged, and are still carrying on, in opposition to the development of inland waterways. Their objections to the motorbus and truck, their endeavors to break down the "long-and-short-haul" rules in moving freight to the West in order that they might the better compete with Panama Canal lines, and other economic questions of recent years are all subordinate in intensity to their opposition to the waterways.

It is safe to say that very few persons, other than railroad men and their associates, object seriously to the canalization of the vast system tributary to the Mississippi, including the great river itself. President Hoover's analytical speeches on waterways have directed public thought to the importance of utilizing them as arteries of commerce. But there is an element of justice in the railroads' plaint that it has been through railway service, efficient and reasonably economical, that much of the Mississippi Valley has been developed, agriculturally and industrially, that the railroads are being taxed an ever-increasing sum annually, and that a portion of the taxes they are paying, directly or indirectly, will go toward the construction and maintenance of a rival agency of transport, namely, barge canals.

As an equitable means of solving the question with justice to all parties involved, it appears that railroad taxation might be reduced as paralleling waterways are developed. For example, for each $1,000,000 invested in waterways, the remitting of $60,000 in rail taxes would equal the sum which the railroads otherwise would be called upon to contribute indirectly toward the support of their competitors. Perhaps a better basis than that of equalizing the carrying charges on the investment in waterways can be evolved, as a gesture of fairness to the railroads; but whether the equalizing of interest charges or another method be employed, it appears wholly fair to relieve the railways of helping to pay for another agency of transport which will tend to reduce their own revenues by reason of lower rates.

The Parade of the Meteors

IF OBSERVERS of the morning skies have noted a little dust near the Milky Way they need not be alarmed—it has been caused by a group of meteors that refused to get out of the way when the old earth came tearing down the pike on its annual pilgrimage around the sun. The meteors in question, which have been named Leonids because they seem to move in lines directed from the constellation Leo, appear to be a saucy lot. Notwithstanding the fact that a goodly portion of them are ground to dust by the friction engendered in passing through the atmosphere at terrific speed, history records that they have often parked in the pathway of the earth.

The old earth pays little attention to its nomadic visitors. It neither slips out the clutch nor puts on the brakes but plows right through them. And by the time those little Leonids that are unfortunate enough to get into the layer of atmosphere that surrounds the earth reach the surface of the latter they are nothing but dust. They are a restless lot, these Leonids. Astronomers say they are traveling at the rate of forty or fifty miles a second when they enter the earth's orbit. Those brushed aside lose no time in rejoining the parade which is of such length that it is several years in passing a given point. The earth is now emerging from the meteoric storm and about all its inhabitants have seen of it may have been a few flashes in the sky or a bit of dust on the parlor table.

Labor's Gain at Oxford

THE election at Oxford of R. M. M. Stewart, a young Socialist and former council schoolboy, to the presidency of "the Union," the university debating society, an election described as a social and political revolution, calls striking attention to the breaking down since the war of social and political barriers in England. The changes thus being wrought are of far-reaching import, and are seen as clearly as anywhere perhaps in the colleges. This is really perfectly natural, because Oxford has as good a claim on the sympathies of Labor intellectuals as it has on those of any other party.

The days when Oxford was exclusively the home of stern and unbending Tories of the young Gladstonian type have long since vanished. If it has a large and enthusiastic Conservative Association among its undergraduates, it has no less flourishing Liberal and Labor clubs as well. If it can nearly always be relied upon to elect a Conservative Chancellor (though it did not do so at the last opportunity), it has the most prominent of Socialist intellectuals occupying an important place in its school of economics. Even in the past Oxford has invariably been more open to new ideas than is usually supposed. If some of its colleges sacrificed their plate for Charles I, Oriel gave a fellowship to William Prynne.

Not a little of the amenity of English public life in the past has been due to the fact that both the historic parties have been filled with men who have had the same kind of training; and from every point of view it is satisfactory that that training not merely may be in the future, but actually is at the moment an exercised prerogative of members of the third of the great British parties.

Editorial Notes

A significant point in the resolution which was passed by the National Exhibit Managers Association, at its recent annual convention, disapproving the use of liquor by exhibitors attending conventions, was that it stated, "The practice is contrary to good business ethics and tends to discourage attendance by men who could profit by and contribute to the convention." Apparently good business ethics are too strongly intrenched to submit to the few who flout the law.

The following bit of advice from a father to his son, printed recently in the Alabama Times, seems worthy of passing on without further comment: "My boy," he said, "treat everybody with politeness, even those who are rude to you. For remember that you show courtesy to others not because they are gentlemen, but because you are one."

In a talk before Illinois bankers and land appraisers, H. W. Mumford, dean of the college of Agriculture of the University of Illinois, stated that American agriculture faces the alternatives of peasantry or better education and training for farmers. In the latter might also be found a good way to farm relief.

Henry Ford's recent statement, "Anyone who spends time with children is distinctly better for it," should give encouragement to both parents and school teachers. The point is, however, also to see to it that the children are the better for it.

One doesn't need to be a member of a Christmas Club to save a little each week, but it's a help.

The value of a flexible tariff depends very much on who does the flexing.

On Being Remembered

HOW often there comes to us, upon returning to a place where we have once tarried long and contentedly, that curious feeling of never having been away at all! The absence may have been three months, or it may have been many years. Yet we feel as if we had, in a manner of speaking, just stepped around the corner for a moment and immediately returned. Is it possible we have been away for so long? The place is just the same in all its essentials. Above all, we are remembered! Someone, perhaps, an old resident to whom the passage of a few years holds little significance, observes, "Hello, back again?" quite as if it were a matter of course that we should come back.

What a delight it is, that being remembered! And the more casual it is, the more satisfying. For then Time seems indeed to have paused, out of generous consideration for us alone. He seems to have left things quite the same. We are even able to persuade ourselves that we, too, are the same, and that we look the same. Whereupon a deep feeling of content sits smiling upon our hearts. We are at peace with the world and possessed of a kindly sentiment toward everyone in it. We enjoy the sensation of seeming to be at home again. We are blithesomely happy at being remembered.

* * *

Several such experiences of late have suggested to me this particular line of reflection. For I have been revisiting some old haunts. I have been retracing old trails leading in a number of directions, and renewing old acquaintances. It has been a pleasure long anticipated, a thing I had long ago promised myself that I was going to do.

I promised myself this renewing of European, and especially of English, associations as far away as in Tahiti. For one afternoon there, just after the monthly steamer had left for "the States," and incidentally for the rest of the outside world, I saw a man on one of the quayside benches reading an old copy of a London pictorial magazine. I paused for an instant and a quick glance discovered a lovely view of a typical scene among the Cotswold Hills. He looked at me then, this Englishman whom many circumstances, perhaps, kept on this side of the world. And he said, in a voice that was just a bit tremulous, "Ah, to stand once more on Bredon Hill!"

I had been long in the South Seas, in Tahiti, loving it as most men do. But then and there was born within me a desire to revisit the old scenes, to see Europe again, and England—to "stand once more on Bredon Hill." It was a longing well-nigh resistless, yet the way led ever westward and around the world ere it was gratified. It led through many lands, along many devious trails, through a mutiny and a Chinese revolution.

* * *

It grew even more insistent when I was stranded in a sun-drenched Philippine town, and I almost wondered if it would be gratified after all as the maddened mob surged around me in the native part of Canton. However, those were but—shall we say—piquant interludes, and this afternoon I sit in a cozy window overlooking the Avon at Stratford, with Bredon Hill almost in sight. I am back in England. England, dearest of the dear, and the best of it all is that everything seems the same and that in a score of encounters I have found that I am remembered.

It began, really, in Switzerland. And, incidentally, what a "homey" feeling there always is about Switzerland! Have you ever noticed it? An intangible sort of welcome seems to be in the very air, seems to hover about one. The breath of the flowers and the glorious apple and cherry blossoms in spring seems to whisper it. The gleam of the snow on the mountainsides flashes it. The friendliness of the peoples themselves declares it. No sooner had I stepped ashore from the lake steamer at Locarno than I felt as if I were home from a foreign land. And in Lucerne—well, after I had settled myself in my comfortable lodgings overlooking the lake and gazed with a full heart upon grand old Pilatus, I went out and walked through those delightful streets and along that lovely lakeside lane between the blossoming chestnut trees with a song upon my lips.

But it was in St. Gallen that I knew the full measure of satisfaction in being remembered. For there, in 1922 and 1923, I had spent a year. And now, no sooner was I within the portal of the well-remembered hotel, greeting the same proprietor, than there appeared one of my oldest and best friends of the former stay. I had not even known if he were still there, but his greeting was as casual as if we had strolled home together the previous evening. Only a lift of the eyebrows and a matter-of-course "Hello!" The sole additional comment was, "The last we heard of you, you were somewhere in the wilds of China."

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And then, the following afternoon, I retraced one of the best-remembered ways of all, the road that leads down to the lake through the blossoming apple and cherry trees, with Germany and Austria in sight there on the far side of Constance, and the sound of the lovely bells of Arbon in one's ears, the road down to a little inn by the waterside, whose proprietor was once maître d'hotel of the Grand Hotel in Leningrad.

Here one sups upon lake fish prepared in true Lucullan style, and it used to be a favorite haunt with me. And there, behold, was the very same proprietor, somewhat expanded as to girth, but otherwise quite as of old. And what do you think he said, upon again regarding me after the years? Simply, "Hello! Come down for another fish?" After years, mind you! Why, to this man leading his even-tenored existence here upon the placid shores of Lake Constance, what, forsooth, was several years? But no amount of acclaim, no windy ceremony, could have made me feel so immediately at home as did that simple, casual greeting. Of a truth, such is the best way to be remembered!

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So it has been all over Europe, until now I find myself once more in England. And here, as I write, the gentle Avon flows tranquilly beneath my window, and two graceful, long-necked swans ride contentedly upon it. My keenest anticipation of all centered, of course, about my revisit to Birmingham, place of a long and happy residence, and about the retracing of many a remembered pathway along the green borders of the black country. I wanted to be remembered there—and I was. Even as I stepped through the doorway of a familiar hostelry I met the same complacent and dignified head porter. His recognition was gratifyingly immediate, and considering his daily contact with hundreds I was a bit surprised. "You remember me, then," I said. "But certainly," he returned, calling me by name, and almost reproachful that I should have wondered. Remarkable fellows, these head porters.

Since then I have found many an old English friend, though others have scattered to the corners of the earth. One is in Johannesburg, another in Los Angeles, a third in Melbourne. But enough are still here in England to give me that satisfying feeling of being at home; of never, indeed, having been away; of—and this is best of all—of being remembered.

M. T. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

AVIATION has won new recognition in France. A chair of aviation has been established at the Collège de France, which is an institution founded in the sixteenth century as a "collège des trois langues," namely, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. Its interests have broadened with the years, and though not connected with the University of Paris, it takes high rank for its educational standards. Lectures are open to the general public. The first holder of the new chair of aeronautics is Dr. Magnan, whose knowledge of this subject is regarded in aviation circles as unusually authoritative. Schools where the theory and practice of flying are taught are also increasing in number, but aviation is now placed among the "higher studies."

* * *

Ibn Asakir went to the Grand Mosque of Omar in Damascus, read the pictures in mosaics which tapestried the walls, and wrote:

> Their trees bear eternally fruit, which the wind never comes to disturb;
> You would call them emerald, planted in an earth of gold, which they cover with their shade. . . .

It was in the twelfth century that the poet, Ibn Asakir, wrote these lines, and the mosaics had been marveled at by others for four centuries before he sang their praises. History is then thickly clouded for some time, and the walls, too, became covered over until, recently, a Frenchman laid them bare. This was M. Eustache de Lorey, director of the French Institute of Archæology and Mussulman Art at Damascus. Photographs of the mosaics and exact copies in color, as well as specimens of the stones, have now been exhibited to an interested public in the Pavillon de Marsan of the Louvre.

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The White Star Line has done an admirable thing in placing at the disposal of emigrants for the United States an exceedingly attractive rest house. Taste has been shown in the rustic furnishings, and facilities are provided for taking care of several hundred prospective passengers a day. Meals are served at moderate prices, comfortable lounge rooms are open to all, and even shower baths are available for those who want them. The lot of the emigrant is not always an easy one, and hitherto the necessity for many of having to spend one or a few days wandering about Paris without some welcoming headquarters has had its less pleasant features. The new home is called "Atlantic House."

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Lest you imagine a state of things which is not so, we would tell you the truth of the matter. The story has been given out that the famed and graceful Bois de Boulogne—the great park of this city—is to become a place of pine, spruce, and cedar. The statement is too sweeping, for only where trees need replacing are these evergreens stepping into their shoes. The idea is rightly pleasant. Why should this forest not be green in winter as well as in summer? But it will be long, long years before any of us shall notice much change. The wood is still full of other kinds of trees, of single trees which you stop to praise, and vast, massive clumps which ascend in rounded forms to be transformed into banks of green cumuli. These you want instinctively to paint on a nearby pool, with a white-tasseled grass for brush.

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For the first time in history the Bible has been openly sold in the streets of Ouezzan, according to the recent annual report of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Ouezzan is the so-called sacred city of French Morocco, and it is situated not far from the Spanish territory known as the Rif. Its character has made of it a frequent place of pilgrimage, and it is a center of Moroccan customs and tradition. The market is placed high on a sort of terrace, and from it a splendid panorama unrolls. In the market, with its colorful crowds, its fragrant spices and cymbal sounds, the principal trade is done in cloths and skins.

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Lights. Looking eastward over Paris from the western hills, the night was amazingly lovely with lights. A rose glow sprang from the summit of Montmartre, and the sharp, white eyes of automobiles pierced here and there the blackness of the Bois de Boulogne. The moon mounted behind the Eiffel Tower in a golden balloon, and the tower itself was a mass of scintillating bubbles from the million lamps of M. Citroën's advertisement. A little train rode the low ridge, moving like an eel in phosphorescent waters, and the port and starboard signals of an airplane loitered through the Milky Way. The double beams from the searchlight on Mont Valérian pivoted around the horizon every few seconds. Paris was there, emptying her street lamps into the farthest outskirts, and wrapping about her shoulders in the cool evening air her opera cloak, sewn with brilliants.

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Louis Carrogis de Carmontelle painted, a little more than a century ago, scenes of his day with gouache on transparent paper. A roll might measure more than twelve yards in length and a half yard in width. Fashionable society gathered in a salon, and the window curtains were drawn about a box supported on a table in such a way that it appeared to be a miniature stage. Light entered from the window at the back of the curtains and penetrated the colored pictures of de Carmontelle, which were slowly unwound by the operator. The paintings were charming and the audiences were delighted. These rolls have been recently brought to public attention by reproduction of a few segments in L'Illustration. His work was distinctly individual and interesting today both for its representation of the incidents of his time, and also because his invention was undoubtedly a forerunner of those of our present motion pictures which are drawn by hand.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Folly of "Regulation"

IN Current History, Alfred Edward Cooke, a Denver preacher, quotes Sir George E. Foster of Canada as saying sale of intoxicants is the prime motive in the Canadian provinces.

Mr. Cooke, quoting figures showing vast increase of sales under the plan which Sir George E. Foster says is "worked to promote sales," quotes the Vancouver Sun as calling Vancouver "bootleggers' heaven." . . .

Mr. Cooke also quotes such headlines from representative Montreal newspapers, as "The Curse of Blind Pigs in Montreal."

E. C. Drury, former Premier of Ontario, declares that while the barroom was bad, drinking in homes, promoted by the present system, is worse. The Mayor of Winnipeg declares conditions "a thousand times worse" than they were under prohibition.

Chief Inspector MacLean of Manitoba says young people have interpreted government sale of liquor as public indorsement of drinking.

This is published simultaneously with a college professor's declaration that the system Mr. Cooke damns is successful, because of a common-sense view of drinking. He quotes Molière as saying it is folly to attempt reform.

It must be, at any rate, folly to attempt "regulation" of any commodity through government sale thereof, with revenue as an object.—*Louisville* (Ky.) *Times.*

Grin vs. Glower

THE crowded bus gave a lurch, and he landed on our toe with all his weight. It didn't hurt. But clearly he expected a savage bawling out.

He turned with jaw all squared for a comeback that would put us in our place. He looked so dour we had to grin—and the reciprocal transformation in his manner wrote one whole chapter in our philosophy of human relationships. He grinned also. "Sorry," he said. "This fellow is rough with his clutch." So we started to talk and parted friends fifteen minutes later.

But what a row there would have been if he had found us ugly! And how much human rancor is developed with as little cause.

You can have warfare aplenty in this world if you go about looking for it. Human nature dearly loves to dislocate that chip. But the man or woman who will glower in response to a friendly grin is rarer than the whiffanpoof.

A universal stepping up of 1 per cent in the matter of self-restraint would make most of the difference between strife and concord on this troublous planet. — *Longview Daily News.*